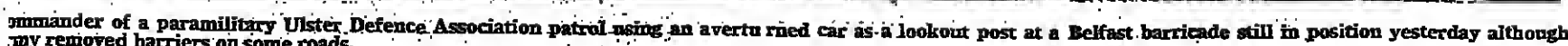


Security concern as man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne is committed to hospital by judge

strikers, who throughout the day rebuilt barricades that had been removed by soldiers in the morning. The British Government decided to send a further 500 troops to the province and to defer consideration of a request for more than £5m government aid for Belfast shirovards.



Price girls no longer force-fed

the British, Irish and Ulster governments. But phase two of the Council of Ireland, which would transfer functions from Northern Ireland departments to the ministers and would provide for a consultative Assembly made up of members of the Stormont Assembly and the Dail in Dublin, has been put off until after the next election in the province in either 1977 or 1978.

The loyalists gave the Council the bland short shrift. The Rev Ian Paisley whose Democratic Unionist Party is supporting the strike, said that it was "a lame attempt to bluff people into a united Ireland". It might slow the journey but would not halt its progress.

"The strike must continue until there is negotiation with the Government on the Constitution, the Downing and the Sunningdale agreement," he said. "If you look carefully at their document you will find that the Council of Ministers will mean that part of the Council of Ireland is going to be the Minister for the Police."

The Council of Ministers will control the police through the two police authorities because the appointments to the police authorities must be approved by

Continued on page 2, col 5

In Belfast Miss Clare Price, their sister, said: "The Home Office statement is not true. I have received a letter from the girls which states: that the prison doctors have said they are no longer prepared to force-feed us."
"My sisters have refused for some time to walk to the room where the force-feeding is administered and have had to be carried to it.
The Home Office said the girls refused to be force-fed on Saturday and since then had received only water. They were under close medical supervision."
The sisters began their hunger strike shortly after being sentenced.

Government hope to set up register of MPs' interests by start of recess

register, while Mr Prior, leading for the Opposition, felt that a voluntary system would best suit their purpose.

Mr Prior said there were immense practical difficulties in the compulsory approach. There were some on the left wing of the Labour Party who looked on this exercise as a way of creating a full-time House of Commons.

By stirring up malice or envy towards those who had outside interests they sought to bring pressure to bear on MPs to give them up, Mr Prior said.

Mr Short said there was increasing public concern and anxiety over the outside interests of MPs. A great deal of that had been generated by the press and there was need for members to have better opportunities to protect themselves against such attacks, and to have a clear motivation. The balance of advantage to the House had swung decisively in favour of establishing a register of interests, Mr Short said. He felt that if that was to command public support, it must be a compulsory register.

It would be wrong, and not in the best interest of Parliament, to strip MPs of all their privacy; but any disadvantages were now clearly outweighed by the need to reassure the public. Mr

Short; said he would regard it as unacceptable for any MP to decline to make use of the register once it was set up. At present there was virtually nothing in the way of rules or procedures to guide MPs.

Mr Prior agreed that there had been increasing anxiety amongst the public that people in public life had been using their positions for lobbying purposes. Those flames, he said, had been put out by certain people, particularly those who wished to undermine the reputation of Parliament.

Opportunities for corruption by MPs in the broadest sense were virtually nil. But, he added, some members were known to have been paid to represent the views of foreign governments or to put the case for particular industries.

Mr Prior felt that the Government resolution on the register went far beyond what was required. It could be misleading and might involve breaches of privilege, he said. Referring to the question of whether MPs should have outside interests, Mr Prior said some members made a very good living out of raising hogs issues and then getting on television and talking about them.

Parliamentary report, page 12

Lisbon promise of full independence in Africa

Independence

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, May 22

The new Portuguese Government favours decolonisation in its African territories "and not neo-colonialism", Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist Foreign Minister, says in an interview published here today.

Dr Soares, replying to questions put by the Paris weekly *Jeune Afrique*, said that the aim of his talks in London this week with representatives of the Guinea freedom movement, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) will be "a ceasefire, self-determination, and independence".

To accelerate the independence process, bilateral talks would be necessary with each of the independence movements since the problems facing each

in Africa

country were different, the minister said.

Dr Soares said he was prepared to negotiate only with effective liberation movements in the Portuguese territories and not "puppet movements".

He listed as truly representative movements (which he defined as those which had fought on the ground) FAIGC in Guinea-Bissau, Frelimo in Mozambique, and three movements in Angola—the Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front (FNLA), and UNITA.

Dr Soares sounded optimistic about overcoming difficulties in such negotiations. The "sole real problem" he said, concerned "reintegrating those African troops who had fought in the Portuguese Army into the life of the future independent states".

Lisbon's negotiators, page 5

A long ransom note was prepared, telling the Queen bow he wanted the £3m and a free pardon delivered to him.

any political overtones were completely ruled out.

The fundamental dilemma is that attackers such as Mr Ball

present has still not been resolved. How can total royal security be reconciled with the inevitably public nature of the British monarchy's role in society?

Trial and background page 4

Bonn intelligence chief 'has links with East'

The official will take all possible legal steps to prevent publication of the magazine's edition next week, a spokesman for his office said tonight. He

Government spokesmen refused to comment, but an official of the ruling Social Democratic Party said the report was a "political crime novel" designed to confuse the public.

Agency urged to expand Co-op

The Labour Party and the Co-operative Union yesterday issued a joint statement asking the Government to set up a development agency to deploy state funds in expanding Co-op business and other activities.

Loans and grants would be made for further modernization of the Co-op's existing interests. But public money ought to help to extend the ownership of the Co-op in the construction, publishing, motor, and leisure industries as well as financing new credit institutions.

50 feared drowned in Ganges accident

Delhi, May 22.—At least 50 people were feared drowned after a bus slipped off a tug and fell into the Ganges river, officials said today. The bus was moving on to the tug to be ferried across the river yesterday.—Reuter.

The rest of the news

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 • More with low weight and mental subnormality 2
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 Italy: Florence loses offer of gift of Marini sculpture 4
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 Banks: Michael Rarcliffe reviews Doris Langley Moore's new study of Byron 10
 Burstall: How to break the vicious circle of imprisonment 10

ABBEE NATIONAL

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HOME NEWS

Labour Party moves nearer to a North-east inquiry by deciding on study of terms of reference

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

The Labour Party yesterday moved nearer to accepting demands for an inquiry into affairs in the North-east with a decision to ask its organizational committee to examine possible terms of reference.

National executive members took the decision after a 90-minute debate in which strong objections were raised against an inquiry.

The organizational committee will now have to decide whether there should be an inquiry into the North-east Regional Labour Party as a whole, into specific Labour groups or councils, or into individuals.

Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, who did not support the need for an inquiry, suggested that the party should turn over to the police its documents on the party inquiry into the Blyth constituency party, but it was pointed out that it was up to the police to make any request.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of

State for Prices and Consumer Protection, who was not present, had written suggesting that the party should announce publicly that it was prepared to hand over any relevant documents, and that was supported by Miss Joan Lester. It was argued that it would be better to announce that publicly rather than wait for the police to make any request, but that proposal was rejected.

Those who argued against the inquiry were Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Ian Mikardo, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party and chairman of the party's internal committee, and Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party. Their argument was that an inquiry could serve no purpose because those who conducted it would have no right to subpoena witnesses. There were suggestions that the party would be foolish to wash its dirty linen in public and be exploited by the press.

Mr Hayward said the party was not an "amateur fraud squad". Under its rules it had the right to inquire into any complaints, but when it came to the breaking of the law it was clearly a matter for the police. It was no matter for the Labour Party.

Mr John Chalmers, of the boilermakers' union, said he was "fed up to the last rivet at the allegations and wild talk which is going around". Mr Chalmers, who comes from the North-east area and conducted the inquiry into complaints about relations between Mr Edward Milne and his Blyth constituency party, proposed that the party should make public its inquiry to show that the inquiry was not involved with Mr Poulson and Mr T. Dan Smith.

Mr Hayward said the inquiries were conducted in confidence, and that publication could be a breach of confidence without the permission of those who were involved and might also hamper any future inquiries the party might have to make, because witnesses might refuse to come forward. Mr Chalmers, at the suggestion of Mr Tom Bradley, agreed to withdraw his proposal.

Mr Hayward said at a press conference that all members of the national executive were perturbed that some people got into high places in the Labour and trade union movement and used the position for their own aims. "The answer is to get more people in our party into the decision-making", he said.

Police open inquiry into sale of houses by prominent northern builder

From Christopher Walker
Newcastle upon Tyne

Durham County police announced yesterday that a full investigation has been opened into allegations that two senior members of the force had been sold out-price bungalows by a prominent northern builder.

The matter is now under investigation by members of the Durham CID. As yet, neither of the police officers concerned has been suspended from his duties, a police officer said last night.

The allegations, published in

The Times yesterday, were supported by documents handed to the Northumbria police earlier this week by Mr Edward Milne, Independent Labour MP for Blyth. He has been campaigning for a national inquiry into local government corruption in the North-east.

The latest controversy involving senior police officers has increased the feeling among rank and file of the local Labour Party that an urgent inquiry is needed to clear the air and protect those who have not been involved.

The news that a local party resolution demanding an inquiry has been referred to a sub-committee of the national executive has caused resentment.

Last night Mr Geoffrey Rhodes, Labour MP for Newcastle, East, said: "To do that is a complete con-vent, and not likely to impress anyone up here. What we need more than ever is a national inquiry, not only into what rules have been broken but what new rules are needed as preventive medicine for the future."

Inquiry into Charity Commission sought

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

An inquiry into some aspects of the work of the Charity Commissioners has been proposed as a result of a seven-year review of local charities in Oxfordshire.

Sir Charles Kimber, charities review organizer for the county, says in his final report that the commissioners were not as helpful as they might have been.

In the course of the review, which was designed to tidy up the pattern of many small charities with archaic purposes, there was, he says, a change in policy by the Charity Commissioners which hampered his work. In his final recommendations he asks Oxford County Council to call upon the Home Secretary for an inquiry into the situation.

It seems in fact that without informing local authorities, the Charity Commissioners' original policy is continued parish charities for the poor in order to provide relief in different charities was soon abandoned. If this policy is continued parish charities for the poor will virtually cease to exist as a source of relief", Sir Charles says.

He set out to rationalize the many parish charitable trusts in the county by grouping them together, and to broadening, with the commissioners' consent, their terms of reference.

His policy of grouping charities in individual parishes into units covering several parishes ended in almost complete failure.

He goes on: "In spite of their original circulars encouraging local authorities to promote reviews from which such groupings might be expected to result, there has been no encouragement for them from the Charity Commissioners throughout the Oxfordshire review, and in the last year two applications of this kind have been refused, although one, after strong protest, was subsequently allowed."

Irish soldiers return from Suez for security duties on border

From Stewart Tendler
Dublin

Nearly 300 soldiers flew into Dublin yesterday from United Nations duties on the Suez Canal zone to support the Irish Republic's border security after the car-bomb attacks. They arrived as flags in the republic were flying at half-mast after a requiem Mass in Dublin for the 31 victims of the explosions.

A man, aged 73, who was injured at Monaghan, died in hospital on Tuesday, bringing to six the deaths from the bomb there.

The 283 soldiers, described as part of the "elite" of the republic's army of 11,300, arrived by jet from Tel Aviv. The rest of the 340 men in the Middle East contingent will follow later. They were an ad hoc group drawn from regular units for the United Nations. The men will rejoin their units and become part of a pool for border duties.

The Irish Army has two infantry battalions of 1,000 men backed by a mobile squadron of another 500 with armoured cars working along the border.

The British Army on the Ulster side can act as an inde-

pendent force but the Irish troops are used to support the civil power of the police at 13 posts along the 300-mile border. There is no direct link between the two armies and they rely on telephone links between the police forces of Ulster and the republic.

Hundreds attended the Mass at Dublin's Pro Cathedral. Mr Childers, the Irish President, Mr Cosgrave, the Prime Minister, and other members of the republic's parliament heard the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr Ryan, describe the attack as "a senseless sacrifice of the lives of innocent people."

Strike condemned: Trade union leaders yesterday condemned the strike in Northern Ireland as sectarian action by an unrepresentative workers' council seeking to impose a complete stoppage of work by violence and intimidation (our Labour Correspondent writes).

The TUC general council supported the Government's refusal to negotiate with the strike leaders. It called on employers in the province to keep open

factories, shops and offices so that people could assist their right to work.

The TUC's forthright condemnation of the strike of industrial action came after the personal initiative of Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, in leading a back-to-work march in Belfast on Tuesday.

Strasbourg, May 22.—An interim report on inquiries into allegations that British forces used inhuman or degrading treatment on prisoners in Northern Ireland will be submitted to the European Commission of Human Rights during a session opening here tomorrow.

The commission's investigating committee heard 24 witnesses presented by the Government of the Irish Republic at secret hearings in Norway earlier this month.

The investigations, which had been requested by the Irish Government in Strasbourg late last year and early this year, are due to hear a few more British witnesses next month, the commission said today. —Reuter.

Industry in Ulster still strike-bound

Continued from page 1

lin Cabinet will accept it as well since their primary concern is the survival of the northern Administration.

The crucial part of yesterday's statement says:

One of the objectives of the Government of the Northern Ireland is to secure the implementation of the Sunningdale communiqué which would be taken only after a test of the opinion of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The basis for this test would be the next general election to the Northern Ireland Assembly (i.e. that which will be due under the Constitution Act in 1977/78).

Depending on the results of that election would come legislation which would give powers to the Council of Ministers, the appointment of a secretary general, a permanent headquarters and, of course, the consultative Assembly.

In spite of the Army's activities in the morning, and the subsequent increase of traffic and open shops in the city centre, Belfast's shipyards, engineering and other factories remained idle. The electricity service said

that it might be forced to close in four days. During the day many people suffered power cuts of up to 12 hours. Bread and milk were scarce to find yesterday but long queues still formed at food stores.

One of the objectives of the strike was the stream of constant and sometimes rather frightened visitors to the Ulster Workers' Council headquarters at the Vanguard Party offices in Belfast. Mr Murray, doctors, postal workers and businessmen turned up to ask, and on some occasions beg, for special passes printed by the strikers, which allowed them free access to barricaded streets.

The barricades came down early enough, early yesterday but within a few hours they had been re-erected in some streets by gangs of youths. Road blocks were set up in the provincial towns of Newry, Banbridge and Downpatrick. —Reuter.

Leading article, page 17

Ministers accused of retreat on Chile

By Our Political Staff

Cabinet ministers Labour Party National Committee were accused by the right wing of backing away from their collective response over the Chilean war.

The executive approved without discussion a recommendation that a statement should be made after the decision on the warships to Chile.

Any right-wing attack challenge the recommendation collapsed when right wing ministers were expected to support it. Mr Callaghan, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, left the meeting.

Mr Callaghan, who is said to have been by a sword, general secretary that the case against a vote had not been put through to the committee, therefore requested a vote should be taken. Nobody, however, called for a vote.

Among the ministers before the discussion to because of other business Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Wilson, and Mrs. W. Secretary of State for and Consumer Protection did not attend the meeting decision means that the cabinet and the party is called to go their separate

Seamen's union accepts £8m pay agreement

By Our Labour Staff

Leaders of the N Union of Seamen have accepted an £8.25m pay deal which gives increases averaging 7.5% to 38,000 foreign merchant seamen. Three ago the offer was thrown the annual conference union.

Only three of the 16 members of the union voted against the deal requiring Pay Board approval. The rates were payable from July 2, seamen's average earnings over £49 for a 66-hour week.

Acquittal after 63-day trial

Donat Gomez, aged 34, a Chilean, was acquitted of the murder charge after separate trials which lasted 63 days. The hearing of his kind in the court, and cost £200,000.

A jury found Mr Gomez guilty of stabbing a prostitute in a car park at F Street, in March last year. He was discharged, but his sentence imposed two years for living on immoral earnings, causing bodily harm and assault.

23 hurt in bus crash

Twenty-three people injured when a bus collided with a car in Birmingham, but a police said nobody was seriously

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More low-weight babies with mental subnormality

By Pearce Wright
Science Correspondent

In spite of improvements in health and social services, there is an increase in the incidence of babies with abnormally low birth weights which could affect their mental development.

That was stated in London yesterday by Professor Raymond Hiley, of the Medical Research Council medical sociology unit in Aberdeen. He was describing the results of a study of changes among the population in attitudes towards reproduction, fertility and child development.

It might be, he said, that the decrease in the birth rate with better family planning had been healthy, but it could affect their mental development. That had left a disproportionate number of those from social backgrounds that would bear risk.

Figures showed that the higher income groups, professional classes and students were greater users of the pill and family planning services than the lower-income groups.

Irresponsible patients: There is too much irresponsibility, he said, using the National Health Service and the danger is that "could not care less" attitude is spreading to the caring professions. Dr Ronald Gibson, former chair-

man of the Council of the British Medical Association, said yesterday (our Medical Reporter writes).

Dr Gibson, a Winchester family doctor and a keen supporter of the NHS since its inception, said he had a sense of unease.

Because the NHS was "the state", belonging to nobody, responsibility had been stimulated. A patient who had left home, he said, would be on a bus demanding another prescription and was outraged at the suggestion that she should pay.

What the caring professions were finding increasingly difficult to take was the irresponsibility, admittedly in small sections of the population who were putting the service at risk and spoiling it for others.

Should someone who ran out of petrol call a duty doctor as the most likely person to have some spare? Should a patient ill at night call two doctors to make sure that one arrived?

Doctors were too cheap. He thought people cared more for their dogs. When the dog was ill they had to pay, but when they were ill, the doctor cost them nothing. Dr Gibson was addressing the National Association of General Practitioners at Weston-super-Mare.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.59 am. Sun sets: 8.57 pm.
Moon rises: 11.1 pm.
Moon sets: 6.7 am.

First Quarter: May 23.
Lighting up: 9.27 pm to 4.27 am.
High water: London Bridge, 3.13 pm, 7.31 pm (23.5ft); 2.45 pm, 7.22 pm (23.6ft). Avonmouth, 9.3 am, 13.31 pm (43.5ft); 9.27 am, 13.41 pm (44.0ft). Dover, 12.23 pm, 6.50 pm (21.2ft).
Low water: London Bridge, 1.13 pm, 7.47 am, 7.22 pm (23.5ft); 8.15 pm, 7.22 pm (23.5ft). Liverpool, 12.39 am, 8.8 am (28.8ft); 1.1 pm, 8.7 am (28.7ft).

Pressure will remain low E and N of the British Isles and high to the SW. It will be rather cool generally.

Area forecast:
London, W Midlands, SE and central E England: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).
East Angles, E and central N England: Showers, sunny periods;

W Midlands, Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, light; max temp 14°C (57°F).
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate or fresh; temp max 13°C (55°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and E Scotland, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW moderate; max temp 12°C (54°F).
Cumbria, Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Shetland: Showers, sunny periods; wind NW, fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Showers, sunny intervals, rather cool, especially in E coast districts.

Satellite sightings (London) tomorrow: Satellites show, in order: this visible, where clouds, maximum



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OME NEWS

Ministry recruits for teacher training to be cut by another 2,000

in Devlin
Union Correspondent.

Government is to make
or cut in the number of
to teacher training
es, Mr Prentice, Secretary
ate for Education and
e, announced yesterday.

said that because of a
drop in the birth rate,
was no need for any class
more than 30 children
end of the decade.

Prentice told the Associa-
Education Committees in
n that the number of
to the colleges was to be
d from 32,000 to 30,000 in
ber, 1975. The numbers
ready to be cut from this
ber.

also disclosed a drop of a
100 birth rate projected
out for the Department
Education and Science
est. In 1969 the depart-
est estimated there would
0,000 children in primary
s by 1981. The latest pro-
s showed that the total
be 4,100,000.

Prentice said that because
falling birth rate there
al concern about the risk
educating unemployment
teachers. This does not
risk of producing more
good use of, but more than
tal education authorities
be able to employ.

near the school popula-
d risen by more than
), including 50,000 as a
of raising the leaving age
tioned. In each of the

ment. That was not the law
of the land, nor in any way
binding upon the subject unless
and that had taken the form of
an Act of Parliament. And
that, in the opinion of the
terms of that Act of Parliament
as interpreted, if need be, by
the courts.

Whenever one found on a
large scale that acceptance of
the law had broken down, under-
standing had been lost, under-
standing of the law, and that
acceptance of the law was not
within the scope of the law,
and the concepts with which
Parliament was attempting to
legislate were not compatible
with the rule of law.

Presenting the committee's
report to the General Assembly
in Edinburgh, Mr Paterson said:
"These past months have
brought us little financial com-
fort. The cost of living was
going up and there was all the
more need to be good stewards
at every level of church life."

"We must manage our affairs
prudently and competently:
there must be a minimum of
waste; there must be a mini-
mum of inefficiency."

Candidate attacked: The selection
of Mr Nicholas Fairbairn,
QC, as prospective Conservative
parliamentary candidate for
Kinross and West Perthshire, to
succeed Sir Alec Douglas-Home,
was attacked at the General
Assembly of the Free Church of
Scotland in Edinburgh last
night.

Mr Donald Jack, of Edin-
burgh, a civil servant, moving
the report on morals, said Mr
Fairbairn had shown himself
indifferent to the Gospel. He
was a supporter of the Travellers
Theatre, Edinburgh, which made
its own nefarious contribution
towards the permissive society.

"It is to be hoped that at the
appropriate time the constitu-
ents will reject such a candi-
date," Mr Jack said.

The Rev Murdoch Macleod, of
Eastbourne, speaking on the
financial report, said the Free
Church's capital investments of
about £1m could be soon whittled
down by inflation to £200,000
unless a more realistic "attitude
was adopted. He said that last year
there was a loss of £296,000 on
the capital.

Mr Carr put it rather
differently. Faced, he said, with
a Labour Government hard at
work on plans for the sort of
full-blooded socialism described
in Labour's election manifesto,
which the majority of the
electorate rejected and believed
would be put into cold storage
under a minority government,

"we must attack, and attack we
will; but we shall not do so just
in a negative way."

In fact, Lord Carrington and
Mr Carr were in a dilemma. They
bad to chill the blood of the
conference with their account
of the Labour Government's
extreme socialist intentions, yet
explain why the Opposition
Front Bench is not seizing an
early opportunity to force Mr
Wilson to go back to the country.

Party zeal and a nice judgment
of strategy and tactics do not
always go hand in hand.



Lord Melchett aiming high at Northwood, Middlesex, yesterday, where he gained the highest score for the Lords in a clay pigeon shoot against the Commons.

Kirk warned to improve stewardship in inflation

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

A call for the better manage-
ment of the resources of the
Church of Scotland to meet the
rising cost of living was made
yesterday by the Rev J. M. K.
Paterson, convener of the
stewardship and budget com-
mittee.

Presenting the committee's
report to the General Assembly
in Edinburgh, Mr Paterson said:
"These past months have
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a Labour Government hard at
work on plans for the sort of
full-blooded socialism described
in Labour's election manifesto,
which the majority of the
electorate rejected and believed
would be put into cold storage
under a minority government,

"we must attack, and attack we
will; but we shall not do so just
in a negative way."

In fact, Lord Carrington and
Mr Carr were in a dilemma. They
bad to chill the blood of the
conference with their account
of the Labour Government's
extreme socialist intentions, yet
explain why the Opposition
Front Bench is not seizing an
early opportunity to force Mr
Wilson to go back to the country.

Party zeal and a nice judgment
of strategy and tactics do not
always go hand in hand.

One Labour capitulation over-
shadowed the rest: even the sell-
out on industrial relations or the
abandonment of Europe. "It is
the capitulation to the left on
the law," the law that Labour
pushed the Conservatives to help
in upholding in Northern Ireland
was no different from the law
that the Government had done

so much to subvert in the rest of
the kingdom. A political strike
is no less a political strike in
Northern Ireland, where the
left does not care for it, than it
is here, where the left welcomes
it."

Opposition tactics in the
Commons were defended and
explained by Lord Carrington,
party chairman, and Mr Robert
Carr, shadow Chancellor of the
Exchequer, when they addressed
the conference.

"We must win the argument
while we avoid the crude con-
frontation politics which the
British people do not want to
see," Lord Carrington said.

"Despite the day-to-day difficul-
ties, our obligations and our
strategy must be clear. We must
put the country's interest above
party interest."

"When the Labour Govern-
ment carry the day, they accuse
us—and so do others—of not
really trying. When we carry the
day, the Labour Party cry 'foul',
and some people accuse us of
precipitating a political crisis
which the nation does not
want."

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Wilson to go back to the country.

Detective's hunch about 'Mr Elusive' gave Yard breakthrough in hunt for robbers
Seven men found guilty in bank raids trial

Seven men accused in the
£500,000 bank robberies trial at
the Central Criminal Court were
found guilty yesterday. One
man, James Joseph Marsden,
aged 23, unemployed, of
Adelaide Road, West Ealing,
London, was acquitted on the
only charge against him, that
he robbed Barclays Bank,
Wembley, of £138,111. He was
discharged.

The jury, who had been out
since Monday, had spent two
nights at an hotel.

Bruce Brown, aged 40, a com-
pany director, of The Crossway,
Hendon, Middlesex, and Brian
James Turner, aged 36, formerly
of Polly Close, Radlett, Har-
tfordshire, were both found
guilty of robbing Barclays Bank,
Ilford, Essex, of £237,736, and
Barclays, of Wembley, of
£138,111.

Mr Justice Eveleigh dis-
charged the jury from giving
verdicts on two charges against
Mr Brown relating to an alleged
plot to rob Barclays at Wan-
stead, E London, and to receiv-
ing £14,940 in stolen money.

The jury returned a majority
guilty verdict of 10 to 2 in the
case of Mr Turner. He was
acquitted of robbing the Allied
Irish Bank, Kilburn, of £150,000
and of robbing Security Express
in Torry Street, Bow, London, of
£40,760. The jury were directed
to find Mr Turner not guilty on
two other charges involving a
£70,000 raid at the Midland
Bank at Harlesden, London, in
which a man was shot.

The jury were also discharged
from giving a verdict on a charge
of receiving £10,880 in stolen
money.

James Stanley Wilkinson, aged
30, a car dealer, of Bromston Road,
West Ealing, was found guilty by a
majority verdict on only one of the
nine charges against him, that of
robbing Barclays Bank, Wembley,
of £138,111. The jury were dis-
charged from giving a verdict on
four charges of robbing banks and
he was acquitted on three other
charges relating to bank robberies.

The jury were directed to return
a verdict of not guilty against Mrs
Jutta Wilkinson, aged 32, accused
of handling £12,645 in stolen
money, and directed verdicts of not
guilty to be entered on outstanding
charges without taking a plea on
them. She was discharged.

The trial was adjourned until
today, when the judge will begin
to sum up in the case of Anthony
Edward Holt, aged 25, of Prince's
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accused of robbing Barclays
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No verdict on receiving

William Edward Reynolds, aged
33, a dealer, of Hindhead Gardens,
Northolt, Middlesex, was found
guilty by a majority of 10 to 2 on
one of the four charges against him,
again the robbery at Wembley. He
was found not guilty of robbing
Lloyds Bank, Wood Green, London,
and the jury were discharged from
giving a verdict on two other
charges relating to receiving stolen
money.

William Stanley Shervill, aged 32,
unemployed, of Newmarket Road,
Greenford, Middlesex, was found
guilty by a majority verdict on one
of the four charges against him,
conspiring to rob Barclays, Wem-
bley. He was acquitted of robbing
Lloyds Bank, Wood Green, and on
the judge's direction found not
guilty of possessing a sledge
hammer for theft. The jury were
discharged from giving a verdict on
the fourth charge, alleging a
robbery at Barclays Bank, Har-
tingey.

David Christopher Delaney, aged
33, unemployed, of Wimboune
Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex, was
found guilty by a majority verdict
on the only charge against him, con-
spiring to rob Barclays Bank at
Wembley.

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By Clive Borrell
Det Chief Supt James Mar-
shall, head of Scotland Yard's
bank-robbery squad, led armed
detectives yesterday to a house
in north London, where they
arrested two men and a woman
only an hour after a £9,000
armed raid from a security van
in Tottenham Court Road.

At the time of the robbery
Mr Marshall and some of his
squad were waiting at the
Central Criminal Court for ver-
dicts against several men on
bank robbery charges.

Scotland Yard's bank-robbery
squad, which in less than two
years has arrested more than
150 men and women for armed
raids totalling nearly £3m, was
planning last night to begin a
second series of arrests and
searches.

The squad's 30 detectives
have kept watch on several new
gangs during the past few
months and arrests are expec-
ted soon. Informants have been
given an indication of freedom
from prosecution. A man who
has identified scores of
gangsters has been given a
guard of 12 armed detectives.

A gang offered £50,000 to any-
one who murdered him before
he told all he knew to the
police.

His wife and three children
are also being guarded by the
police. When the family have
given all the information they
have, the police will drive them
to a secret destination, where
they hope to start a new life.

Until then the family will remain
in a £25-a-week rented house
under police surveillance.

The bank-robbery squad,
formed in August, 1972, had a
remarkable effect on the under-
world. It was immediately
named the "Heavy Mob", a
title usually reserved for the
Flying Squad. The men selected
for the squad were tough, and
indeed, some were members of
the Flying Squad, with able
assistance from the regional
crime squad and a small group
of divisional detectives at
Wembley.

On August 10, 1972, armed
raiders burst into Barclays Bank
branch at Wembley and stole
cash totalling £138,000. Sir

Robert Mark, Commissioner of
Metropolitan Police, called a
conference. In four years 58
banks and security vehicles had
been robbed, dozens of people
had been injured and more than
£2.75m had been stolen.

Detective Inspector Victor
Wilding, who formed his own
squad at Wembley to investigate
the £138,000 bank robbery, sud-
denly found it was the nucleus
of a team of detectives, under
Detective Chief Superintendent
James Marshall, who had a brief
to investigate bank raids
throughout London and the
Home Counties.

"At that time banks in the
area were being plundered",
one of the founders of the squad
said. "Theirmodus operandi
was always the same—brute
force. They placed their victims
in terror."

When the gang was rounded
up, detectives recovered more
than 20 sawn-off shotguns, bun-
dles of rounds of ammunition
and dozens of sledgehammers
and pickaxe handles.

For more than three months
after the Wembley robbery the
police had only six arrests
to show for their efforts. Detective
Chief Superintendent
Marshall, a former Flying Squad
officer, was convinced that the
key man was Derek "Bertie"
Smalls, aged 36, whose name
frequently cropped up as in-
quiries intensified.

"He was Mr Elusive", one of
the arresting officers said later.
"We built up a huge dossier on
him and his known associates.
We just needed a break—and it
came in December of that year
after we had watched a house in
Northampton for three days and
nights."

"An informant told us he was
in the house. At first light two
days before Christmas Day we
moved in. A local detective
with a broad accent knocked on
the front door. Smalls shouted
down from an upstairs window,
was reassured that it was a minor
inquiry, and opened the front
door wearing only his under-
pants. There were 40 of us sur-
rounding the house. He knew
that he was well wanted."

"From the moment he got into
the car with the officers it was
obvious that he wanted to do
a deal", a senior officer said.

"On Boxing Day, when he
was charged, he made overtures
to Detective Inspector Wilding
offering information for a
guarantee of his freedom."

"That was something we had
to look at very seriously and the
Director of Public Prosecutions
was consulted."

Sir Norman Skolhorn, QC, the
Director

HOME NEWS

Hospital order on man who tried to kidnap Princess Anne and shot four people in attack near Palace

By A Staff Reporter

Ian Ball, aged 26, was committed to hospital for an indefinite period by Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He had pleaded guilty to trying to kidnap Princess Anne in The Mall last March, while she was returning to Buckingham Palace, attempting to murder two policemen, and wounding two civilians.

The court heard how Mr Ball concocted a detailed plot to ransom Princess Anne for £3m and fly to Switzerland with a free pardon from the Queen. The court heard the plot was the work of the policeman, Mr Alexander Callender, the royal chauffeur, and Mr Brian Connell, a journalist, who were all wounded, was praised by Lord Widgery.

Mr Ball pleaded not guilty to two charges of attempting to murder Mr Connell and Mr Callender, and the charges were not proceeded with.

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, outlining the prosecution case, said it was one of fact being stranger than fiction. He continued: "There can be no doubt that the defendant Ball conceived over many years a horrifying plan which he prepared with almost obsessive care and detail to kidnap single-handed in the heart of London a member of the Royal Family."

The attempt had nothing to do with any revolutionary or extremist group. It was thwarted by acts of the most outstanding courage. Mr Ball lived alone in a single room in London and began to plan three years ago. In February he asked a member of a firm of solicitors, Dale and Newbery, of Hounslow, to draw up an agreement about an unexplained criminal matter. He wanted to use them as an intermediary in the ransom demand, and had even planned to demand that the Queen should pay his solicitors' costs.

In March he rented a house at Fleet, Hampshire, from estate agents at Frimley, using a false name. He paid a month's rent and a deposit in advance, and moved in. All that could be heard from the house was the sound of his record-player.

He hired a Ford Escort car in Stepney, London, using a driver licence in the name of John Williams, and hired a typewriter from a firm at Camberley, Surrey, attracting attention because he wanted it for only one day. He used it to type out the ransom note addressed to the Queen.

Over the weekend of March 16 and 17 he watched what Princess Anne was doing and the house at Sandhurst where she was living. Mr Silkin continued. His car was seen and noted on each of four days by a staff sergeant, parked about 250 yards from the rear gate. It was seen on Wednesday, March 20, at various times.

That day, a detective chief



Ian Ball and the guns, handcuffs, and keys he had with him in the attack. He was wearing the gloves at the time.

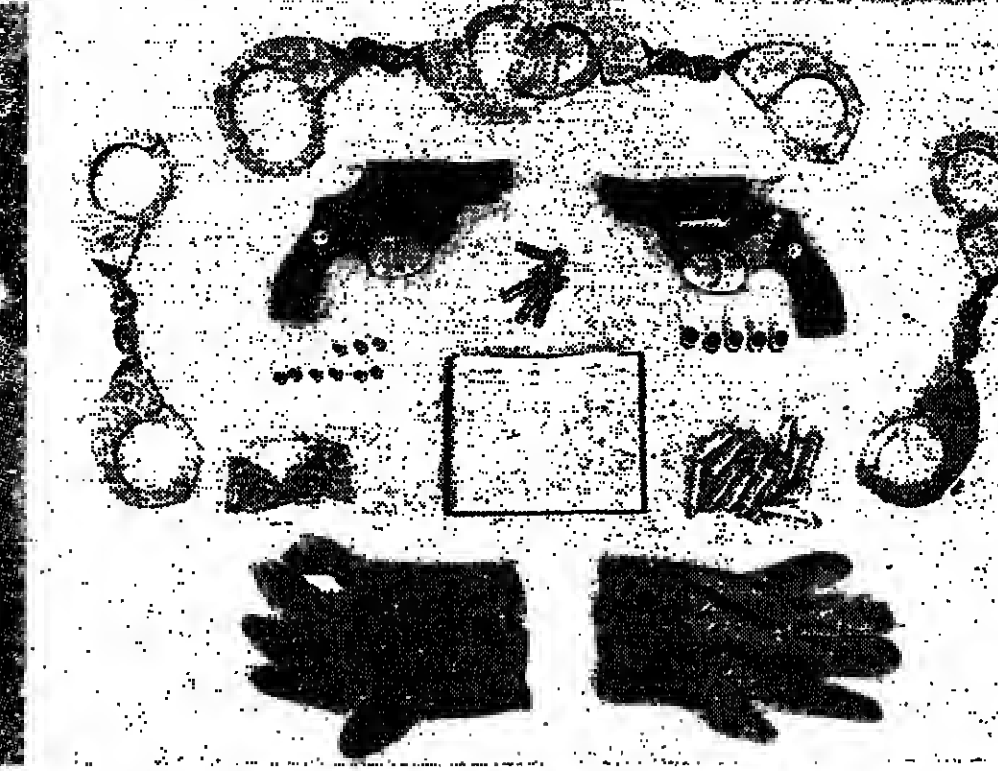
inspector stopped and questioned Mr Ball, thinking he might be connected with a local burglary. Mr Ball gave the name of Williams and a driving licence in that name. The car was searched and nothing was found.

Seven hours later, the attack took place. Mr Silkin said: "Your Lordship may think it was this episode that caused him to act perhaps earlier than he might have."

At about 7.45 pm Princess Anne and Captain Phillips were driving down The Mall to Buckingham Palace, returning from a visit in the City of London. Mr Ball turned sharply in front of the royal Austria Princess, and drove into the front of the car, hitting the driver, Mr Callender, and the chauffeur, Mr James Beaton, Princess Anne's bodyguard.

Mr Silkin said Mr Beaton got out of the front passenger door and went behind the royal car to investigate. He had not seen Mr Ball's pistol. As he emerged from behind the car, Mr Ball shot him in the chest with a 38 pistol. Mr Beaton tried to fire back, but because he was seriously wounded he missed.

He tried to fire again but the pistol jammed. Mr Beaton reached the nearby door under cover of the car. Miss Brassy had got out and



Mr Ball opened the back door, caught hold of Princess Anne and said: "Please get out of the car." Captain Phillips held on to her and tried to prevent Mr Ball from pulling her out. Mr Ball ordered Mr Beaton to put down his gun, saying that otherwise he would shoot Princess Anne.

Captain Phillips managed to shut the door. Mr Ball shouted: "Open the door or I'll shoot!" He now had a second pistol, a 22. Mr Beaton, with great bravery, put his hand directly in front of the muzzle as Mr Ball fired at the window. The bullet hit his hand.

Even then Mr Beaton refused to give up. He kicked the door open, hoping to knock Mr Ball over, and Mr Ball shot him for the third time, in the stomach. He collapsed on the pavement, and later underwent an emergency operation.

Mr Silkin said that later in a police interview, Mr Ball said of Mr Beaton: "He was the one who would not give up. He kept coming at me."

Mr Callender was the second man to be shot. Mr Ball told him to stay where he was and switch off the engine, but he got out to confront him. He grabbed Mr Ball's right arm and was shot in the chest. Police constable Michael Hills, who came running from his post at St James's Palace, tried to get Mr Ball's gun from him but was shot in the stomach. He radioed a call for help before collapsing.

Mr Connell, who was in a taxi behind, ran out and tried to calm Mr Ball, asking him to

give him his gun. He was shot in the chest. Then another unarmed man came forward to tackle Mr Ball.

Mr Richard Russell, who had been driving, punched Mr Ball, who fired at him and missed. Det Constable Edmunds from Cannon Row, finally brought down Mr Ball, still armed, with a rugby tackle.

Mr Ball's ransom letter to the Queen was read out in part: It began: "Your daughter has been kidnapped. The following are the conditions for her release. A ransom of £3m is to be paid in 15 notes. They are to be used, unmarked, not sprayed with any chemical substance, and consecutively numbered."

The money is to be packed in 30 unlocked suitcases, each marked on the outside. The following documents are to be prepared: a free pardon to cover the kidnapping and anything connected with it; a free pardon for any crimes committed by myself, from packing offences to murder. As the money is to be banked abroad, I shall be asking for a free pardon to run indefinitely for being in contravention of the Exchange Control Act.

Documents are to be prepared for a civilian action to be taken against the police if they disclose my true identity for damages of not less than £1m. A civilian action to be taken against you or your constable if you reveal my true identity. No excuses will be accepted for failing to compile these documents. If they cannot be drawn up within the time limits, the law must be changed. Mr John Hazan, QC, for the defence of Mr Ball, said it was the first attempt to kidnap a member of the Royal Family and

had been done by a single, sick man. Mr Ball's insane and grandiose plan had been to raise funds in that way for the National Health Service. He realised that he was mentally ill. It was an expression of despair and something of a cry for help.

Mr Ball never intended harm to the Princess, who had remained calm at the time and tried, beneficially, to calm him. She had said: "Why don't you go away? What good is all this going to do?"

Mr Ball had felt that an act of God had told him to swear in front of the car. He bought guns and ammunition in Spain last November and hid them in unchallenged through Heathrow airport.

Mr Hazan asked for a hospital order on four grounds: that Mr Ball was mad at the time; he was still potentially suicidal and homicidal; he needed treatment; and there was a secure hospital available.

Lord Widgery, ordering Mr Ball to be detained under a hospital order under the Mental Health Act without limit of time, said: "I accept the evidence of the doctors that he requires treatment. He continued: "My concern, which may perhaps be exercised in the future rather than today, is that when this kind of offence is becoming more serious and more common in the world the time may come when we have to recognize that for offences such as this that the background of a prison sentence is necessary to secure maximum protection for the public."

In brief

TUC approves conciliation plan

The TUC is to suggest to the Government that the forthcoming Conciliation and Arbitration Service (CAS) should have the power to intervene in disputes without being invited (our Labour Correspondent writes).

This TUC General Council yesterday gave general approval to a consultative document on the CAS sent to both sides of industry by the Department of Employment last week. Mr. Secretary of State for Employment, to give the new body greater powers to step in where independent mediation might help to settle a dispute.

Housing group formed

Members of three national bodies, the Child Poverty Action Group, the Catholic Housing Action Society and the Campaign for the Homeless and Rootless, yesterday announced the formation of a new housing pressure group, The Ten Million, named after the number of people said to be lacking decent homes.

Thorpe sister's suicide

Ms Camilla Thorpe-Eltinger, aged 48, the sister of Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal leader, killed herself yesterday morning when she was depressed by Mr. Gavin Thurston, the Westminster Coroner, died yesterday. She was found dead on May 16 in her flat in Chester Square, Belgrave.

By-pass opened

A 14-mile by-pass at Stirling, officially opened yesterday, and costing £7.5m, completes 450 miles of motorway from Dunblane, Perthshire, to London, except for two stretches of dual carriageway.

Disaster fund appeal

Representatives of more than 20,000 Scottish women have launched an appeal for £250,000 to help the immediate help for victims of serious tragedies, and to promote research into disaster prevention.

Justices' clerks

resigning to earn higher pay

By Our Legal Correspondent

The magistrates' court system would be damaged unless the salaries and status of justices' clerks and their staff were improved, said Tony Chander, president of the Justices' Clerks' Society yesterday.

Addressing the annual meeting of the society at Plymouth, Mr Chander said lack of recognition of the role of the justices' clerks and their staff was one of the main causes of the departure to other legal spheres of qualified and experienced staff whom the service could ill afford to lose.

He said the professionally qualified assistants had left the magistracy in the past two years for higher rewards in both the public and private legal sectors, he said. Salaries in the reorganized local government service had advanced "well above" those paid to justices' clerks and their assistants.

Without the clerk, who has to be legally qualified and whose functions include advising magistrates on the law, and his staff, the magistracy's courts system could not exist.

Better homes for Highlands and islands sought

From Ronald Faux

Immediate Government action to improve bad housing in rural areas of the Scottish Highlands and Islands is demanded in a report published yesterday by the Highlands and Islands Development Board.

The board's "review of the housing situation in the region" says that about 18 per cent are below tolerable standards. In the Hebridean islands of North and South Uist and Barra 28 per cent of all houses were unfit for human habitation.

The board concludes that housing difficulties were thwarting economic development and forcing young people to leave the islands in search of work. They could not compete with city house-builders.

The solutions it proposes are frequent review of government costing systems in house-building to keep pace with inflation; extension of improvement grants until 1985; local authority housing in advance of need, and prescribed areas where second-home owners may develop settlements as a true cost. The board also urges the government to provide grants for second homes.

Car worker is cleared on cannabis charge

Henry Ricardo Reid, aged 33, a car worker, was found not guilty at Westminster Crown Court yesterday of possession of cannabis. He was charged with drug smuggling. The judge told a jury of time men and three women on the fifth day of the trial that there was no satisfactory evidence against Mr Reid.

Mr Reid and Cleveland Albert Gregory, aged 41, a bus driver, of Brighthelm Road, Edgbaston, pleaded not guilty to conspiracy to import cannabis and to two charges of smuggling cannabis worth more than £500,000 on the black market.

WEST EUROPE

Herr Schmidt to see M Giscard in EEC rescue effort

From Our Paris Correspondent

Herr Schmidt, the new West German Chancellor, after a series of telephone talks to M Giscard d'Estaing, the new French President, is to visit Paris at Willem, possibly on June 1, to start a salvage operation within the European Community.

Later in June, a government spokesman said here today, M Giscard d'Estaing, accompanied by some of the ministers, has appointed, will visit Bonn for a full-scale summit.

The two men, who will jointly dominate Community affairs at least until the end of 1976, want to exchange views on the multiple crisis in the EEC as soon as possible.

Since Britain is to present its case for rejoining the terms of membership on June 4, the two leaders will want to sound each other out on this aspect of the crisis before Mr Callaghan puts some cards on the table in Brussels.

Herr Schmidt takes a decidedly gloomy view of the state of the Community, and may have concluded that little can be done in the five weeks remaining before the rotating presidency of the Council of Ministers moves from Bonn to Paris.

The Chancellor has already paid lip service to the long-term goals of economic, monetary and political union by 1980, but he is far more concerned about the short-term crisis to the very existence of the Community. He attaches particular importance to the question of relations between the Nine and America, one issue at least on which he will meet little disagreement in London.

The Bonn Government, however, cannot be expected to bend over backwards to accommodate British misgivings, second thoughts or outright objections to membership conditions.

Some flexibility could well be shown on "points and holes" matters, but if renegotiation shows signs of protruding itself unduly, the short answer from Bonn in the end will be: "Take it or leave it."

Sympathy for Britain is waning here, and any threat of a "Community game" should it ever come to that, will prove a broken reed.

Herr Schmidt, and his colleagues, fear such an outcome rather less than the protracted uncertainty, disagreement, and mutual recrimination which would ensue if the Italian and the

Danes which have ren

Community impotent. Strong language will be heard from the West representatives in Community's councils, esp the new French and German leaders, reassert striking rapport they finance ministers.

Charles Hargrove of Paris: Herr Schmidt coming visit and rems by M Giscard d'Estaing enough to start talk in and political circles ab "Paris Bonn axis".

During the campaign President emphasised resumption of the forw towards European uni be one of his prioriti Britain had adopted monetary and reser policy in the past thre now giving way to the of understanding betw the President and Herr

The British Govern better pull its socks up going to be left out of it of European unity. Giscard d'Estaing mes in motion again, pro means of a new summi of the nine heads of go during the latter hal year.

Britain is not going more sympathetic app renegotiation on the pr new President than it the old, though he will pared to discuss arra that do not tamper with role of the Community. Giscard d'Estaing evens yesterday by ing in Paris, at the Mi Finance, when he was t have escaped to a countr in Touraine to medicat arduous tasks ahead of it.

The Community game continues unabated the question hotly debat press- and political ci whether the new Prime will be a politician or mician, rather like M p Gaulle in 1962.

How Florence lost offer of a Marini bronze

From Our Own Correspondent

Rome, May 22

The "slow" but apparently steady disintegration of Florence's municipal administration towards resignation has aroused a local crisis.

The crisis, which might at least recoup the offer lost, is a splendid bronze, in the form of a horse and rider, from the hand of Marino Marini.

In 1960, Signor Lorenzo Capri, leading Florentine architect, had organized an exhibition called Form and Truth. It brought together a formidable group of artists in many fields, including Marini himself, Henry Moore, the poet Ungaretti, and the painter

and it was on this occasion that Marini made the extraordinary offer of bequeathing the entire personal collection of his works in Florence as the basis for the establishment of a city gallery of modern art.

The "Marini donation" was seen to herald other donations from artists and collectors with Florentine collections. In purely monetary terms, the Marini collection was worth the equivalent of some £2m. The offer was not taken up and the works went to Milan.

The Florence municipality, by then aware of what had been lost, not only in artistic and financial value but in dignity, made indirect approaches to Marini. It proposed to place a sculpture on the Ponte Vecchio, on the ground that the bridge was the one link which kept the city united during the wartime destruction. It was not Marini who

insisted on the Ponte Vecchio site for his sculpture simply chose the work which he was willing to elsewhere, one of 11 great squares.

But the idea of the Vecchio gave an excellent text for the kind of int polemic at which the times are still maste helped—so it appears—

There already fragile situation of the municipil to press ahead with it. The result was a t addressed to Signor D. Bartoli, editor of the I newspaper La Nazione

ought to have set the clhassade on to rest

"I took up the invitation one of my works placed on the Ponte V. I learn from reading La. Florence is not une in accepting it. Belie every work of art m received with love, as of love, I reserve the n go back on my decision. Marini."

Florence has now p much smaller Marini wor of the Pomona series- of the stairs of th entrance to the Uffici; I is hardly sufficient to at what has been lost.

Friends of Marini's what is not required i stimulus to the municip regain its pride by ren invitation to the sculpt at the same time an ex solidarity with the help him overcome appointment.

Belgians suspect Basque of planting car bombs

From David Cross

Brussels, May 22

Belgium had its first taste today of the car bomb epidemic which has swept Britain and Ireland. In Brussels a man waiting for a bus was seriously injured when a bomb, left in a parked car, exploded outside the office of Iberia, the Spanish airline.

A second car, though not by police outside the Iberia office in Lille, in both cases members of ETA, the Basque separatist group, are suspected of being responsible.

The Brussels bomb had been planted in a rented Fiat with Dutch registration plates. The Cluden blown up in Lille also bore Dutch number plates.

The explosion in Brussels shattered windows over area and set fire to cars. The roof of the hurled 50ft through the crash outside a tobacco shop. One section of the fourth the Iberia office w Brussels head of the tion has his private guar

Police forces through were put on a full watch out for other parked cars. Security Spanish buildings, inclu embassy in Brussels, w

Teenaged protesters held in Madrid

Madrid, May 22—Police last night detained about a dozen teenagers among a crowd of 2,000 who chanted "Freedom, freedom" during a protest song concert here by Daniel Vighetti, a Uruguayan singer. —Reuter

Guatemalan writ

"improving" in h Madrid, May 22—A Madrid hospital tod red an improvement in physical condition of Angel Asturias, aged Guatemalan writer. —France Press

Witness says he punched Mall gunman three times

Mr Ronald Russell, aged 28, father of two children, of Chester Road, Strood, Kent, yesterday described how he punched the gunman three times and narrowly escaped being shot.

Mr Russell, area manager of a cleaning business, said he drove into The Mall after the royal car had been forced to stop. He said:

At first I thought the limousine had been involved in an accident. Traffic was still moving past but I pulled my car up on to the kerb and ran across the road. It was then that I saw the man who I thought had been arguing with a

chauffeur was holding a gun. He was pulling at the doors and smashing the windows with the butt. I ran up to the man with the gun and punched him on the back of the head. As I did so he turned round and shot at me. He missed and his shot hit the windscreen of a taxi that had pulled up behind me.

I ran round the car to the other side and saw an injured policeman still being held up by a uniformed chauffeur. He was trying to use his personal radio.

The man was still shattering windows with the gun butt and there were more shots, so I did not hang about. I doubled back to the royal car and saw the gunman get hold of Princess Anne by the arm. He was saying: "Come on, Anne."

You know you've got to come." He had hold of her by the forearm and this is when I punched him. He was telling him: "Go away, don't be silly, go away."

Mark [Captain Phillips] had his arm round her back to the car. I helped pull her back to the car. I helped round the nearside where the passenger door was open.

Anne had slipped the grip and by this time was back in the car. I said: "Come this way; you will be safe." She came out and I stood in front of her as a shield, facing the gunman. He then ran round the front of the car to get to us and Mark pulled Anne back in. The gunman tried to get between me and the car, and I hit him the second time. By this time other police were arriving and there were

streets going everywhere. The gunman turned to run and I threw a stick book with all my weight. He started to fall, and as he did so a detective constable "did his Twickenham bit" and landed on top of him.

Mr Russell said he was a "whole-hearted royalist". Even with a wife and two kids my life did not mean anything compared with the Princess's.

Mr Brian McConnell, aged 42, a journalist, was gunned down after a dash into danger. He said he was in a taxi with friends talking about rugby "when we were interrupted by the sound of a crash and four shots". He continued:

I could see a man with a gun, so I told the driver to stop and said "This is when I'm going to hit him. I do not know what happened to the others then, but I had to sprint back 40 yards. It was a real rugby dash. Then I went into the crowd to come up behind the gunman. When I was four or five paces from him I shouted out to him to drop the gun. He turned and pointed it at me. I said: "Don't be silly, old man, give me the gun. He said: "Keep out of this. Get back." But I went forward. There was a shot. I tore my body, or the bullet would have gone through my heart. I hit. I entered the car by my chest, hit a bone and was deflected, to finish up near the surface.

He had minor contusions over the chest and some bruising from stolen property. One of his fantasies was that he was a master criminal.

He did want treatment, however. Again, in 1969, he went to a local authority mental welfare officer, complaining that he could not concentrate at work. He was referred to the hospital as an urgent case.

One difficulty may have brought about his disenchantment. Between 1967 and 1972, he saw four different doctors, some only once or twice. That is not unusual: some patients at London hospitals might be expected to see as many as eight or nine different doctors within five years.

A senior consultant at St Mary Abbotts said yesterday: "There are a number of different doctors covering what he had in mind if he had developed a good relationship with someone. But he hardly spoke."

No one thought he might be dangerous, and his illness and his personality difficulties made it unlikely that he could have been a danger to himself or others. He was a quiet, unassuming man.

Psychiatrists at the trial gave evidence that Mr Ball was suffering from depression. That is not inconsistent with the original diagnosis. He also had a serious personality disorder and was dangerous.

Dr Peter Scott, Home Office consultant psychiatrist, said he would certainly improve with treatment. There had been a last-minute difficulty in finding a place for him at Broadmoor, but he would go to Rampton hospital, under the Mental Health Act.

Mr Ball missed appointments, and returned irregularly. He was not in contact with his family and full-time treatment and supervision, but refused because he would have to meet people. He was assessed for psychotherapy at the Portman Clinic in London, but was found unsuitable.

He had minor contusions over the chest and some bruising from stolen property. One of his fantasies was that he was a master criminal.

He did want treatment, however. Again, in 1969, he went to a local authority mental welfare officer, complaining that he could not concentrate at work. He was referred to the hospital as an urgent case.

"People in Northern Ireland go to work to relax and take their minds off the turmoil. The shop-floor is somewhere to talk and make acquaintances"

Robert Taylor on industrial workers in Ulster and the role of their trade unions

"Objects are different from us, because they are all fact: we are works of fiction"

R L Gregory on the future of psychology: the second in our series on social sciences

"The problems faced by Edward Heath or Harold Wilson are not as threatening as those overcome by Asquith or Lloyd George"

W G Runciman asks: How divided is Britain?

NEWSociety

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WEST EUROPE

Lisbon coup
heightens
tensions in
Spain

From Harry Debellus
Lisbon, May 22

Two speeches—one widely
heard in Spain and the other
only to the country's
leading politicians—have
rekindled the tension here resulting
from the collapse of the Caetano
regime in Portugal.

The speeches came from
the extremes of the Spanish
political spectrum. Señor Blas
Leizaola, leader of the far right,
in Madrid on Monday
helter-skelter like it or not, the
war is not over. The
speech was reported in the
Spanish press.

Another, Señor Santiago
Carriello, the exiled secretary-
general of the Moscow-line
Communist Party, told
a group of Spanish journalists
last week: "A country
can live forever in a state of
war." His speech was not
reported in Spanish newspapers.
Señor Carriello said the Por-
tuguese regime fell "because
it was betrayed from within".

Señor Carriello said: "It
is to me that a large number
of Spaniards feel that it is about
that Spain became 'Portu-
guese'."

He said 500 people who made up
audience for Señor Pinar's
speech at the offices of the right-
wing magazine *Fuerza Nueva* in-
cluded four former ministers.
Señor Carriello's audience, at a
restaurant, included several
members from the national
network, the semi-official
agency Efa, the Govern-
ment-sponsored Madrid news-
paper *Pueblo* and other leading
papers and magazines.

Señor Carriello implied that he
has been in contact with General
Franco's Government, saying:
"I wanted him to, a current
matter would come to Paris to
with me, but I do not want."
He claimed that on
September 20, when Admiral
Carrero Blanco, the Spanish
Minister, was assassinated
Madrid, he received a 35-
minute telephone call from the
head of the Spanish
armed forces, "to tell me that
I was trying to restrain the
left-wing elements."

He right and left-wing poli-
ticians touched on many points
common. Referring to the
assassination of Admiral Car-
rero, Señor Pinar said:
"The assassins did not flee,
they are inside." Mentioning
Señor Carriello's meeting in
Paris, Señor Pinar remarked:
"There is a press of anti-
communist scoundrels which un-
dermines civil campaigns and
should be punished."

In his Paris speech, the Com-
munist leader revealed that he
had visited the Spanish Consul
there last May and requested
a passport for himself and
family. "I want to have them
in order for the moment,
very far off, of my return
to Spain," he said.



Señor Baltasar Suarez pictured
at his Paris flat after being
freed by his anarchist captors
early yesterday.

Anarchists
free Paris
bank chief

From Richard Wigg
Paris, May 22

Spanish anarchists today set
free Señor Baltasar Suarez, man-
ager of the Paris branch of the
Bank of Bilbao, who was kid-
napped from his Paris home
nearly three weeks ago.

Police later made a number
of arrests in Paris and the pro-
vinces. It is believed that they
also recovered the ransom of
3m francs (more than £250,000)
paid for Señor Suarez's release.

Señor Suarez was put down
on a bench in the Bois de Vin-
ces, dragged and blindfolded.
He was found there by a photo-
grapher who had received a call
from the kidnappers. The news-
paper *L'Aurore* had had a similar
call.

In a message last night Señor
Suarez had begged his family to
do what they could to see that
the kidnappers' demands were
met, saying that otherwise he
would be "executed without
fail". The anarchists' main
demand had been the release of
all political prisoners in Spain
who have served three quarters
of their sentences.

In a statement they said that
"those close to" Señor Suarez
had agreed to their demands.
They had also received "certain
promises" from the Spanish
Government.

The kidnappers belong to the
self-styled "International Revo-
lutionary Actions Group" (Gari
in Spanish). The group is close
to the one to which belonged
Señor Salvador Balle, Antich the
young Barcelona anarchist who
was executed last month after
being convicted of involvement
in the shooting of a policeman
in a bank hold-up.

Their swiftness of today's
arrests may owe something to the
arrest in Bellegarde, near the
Swiss frontier last week of four
young Spaniards carrying false
identity papers. One was the
brother of a political prisoner in
Spain.

OVERSEAS

Mr Nixon again defies subpoenas
for more Watergate tapes

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 22

President Nixon's lawyer has
formally told the House of
Representatives Judiciary com-
mittee that he will not honour
two subpoenas served on him
for White House tapes and
presidential diaries on the
Watergate affair.

Furthermore, Mr James St
Clair told the committee this
morning that he would not
deliver two further series of
tapes the committee has
requested.

The most the White House is
prepared to do is to produce a
transcript of part of a conver-
sation on April 4, 1972, between
the President and Mr John
Mitchell, then director of the
committee to re-elect the Pres-
ident. This was their first meet-
ing after Mr Mitchell was
alleged to have approved the
plan for the Watergate burglary.

Mr St Clair, repeating an
offer made concerning the
earlier series of transcripts pub-
lished three weeks ago, said that
the chairman and deputy chair-
man of the committee could
listen to the original of this one
tape, which will remain in the
President's custody.

Mr Peter Rodino, the chair-
man, has always rejected such a
proposal in the past. The com-
mittee will now probably serve
two more formal subpoenas for
tapes and documents, one series
connected with the International
Telephone and Telegraph (ITT)
affair, in which it has been
alleged that ITT bribed the
Government to give up an anti-
trust suit, and another series
connected with the Milk Case.

In that affair, the dairy
industry is alleged to have
obtained a favourable price
review after making an
important contribution to the
presidential re-election funds.

Mr Nixon has thus rejected
every one of the subpoenas
issued by the House committee
which is considering his possible
impeachment. The committee
considers this an impeachable
offence.

At the moment it does not
intend to take the President to
court, on the ground that the
constitution gives the House of
Representatives sole power to
impeach.

It could always order the
delivery of the tapes and then
cite for contempt anyone who
refused to obey, including the
President, Mr St Clair and who-
ever has physical custody of the
tapes.

Meanwhile, the committee
continues to hear evidence in
secret. Secrecy is relative, of
course, and there are many
"leaks". The committee yester-
day heard one of the most
important tapes, that of a meet-
ing between Mr Nixon and his
then counsel, Mr John Dean, on
March 21, 1973.

Some sources indicate that a
phrase which appears in the
White House version of the tran-
script as "(expletive deleted)"
is in fact clearly an order
"Jesus Christ, get it," or
"well for Christ's sake get it,"
or "God damn it, get it," and that
the order quite clearly meant
that Mr Dean was being in-
structed to find the hush money being
demanded by one of the Water-
gate burglars.

Kidnapping
charge
laid against
Miss Hearst

From Our Own Correspondent
New York, May 22

New charges of kidnapping,
assault and robbery were
brought against Miss Patricia Hearst,
the newspaper heiress who has
apparently thrown in her lot
with her kidnappers.

Altogether 19 criminal counts
were brought against her, and
she faces a maximum sentence of
life imprisonment on the
robbery and kidnapping charges.

Similar charges were brought
against Mr and Mrs William
Harris, two surviving members
of the Symbionese Liberation
Army, the terrorist group which
kidnapped Miss Hearst on Feb-
ruary 4. The three are thought
to be together, and are being
widely hunted by the police, so
far without success.

Miss Hearst and Mr and Mrs
Harris have already been
charged in Los Angeles with the
illegal use and possession of
automatic weapons. They have
been described as "armed and
extremely dangerous fugitives".

Today's charges stem from an
incident in Los Angeles last
week when Mr and Mrs Harris
were allegedly shoplifting in a
sporting goods shop. As they
struggled with the staff, about
30 rounds were fired into the
shop from outside, allegedly by
Miss Hearst.

Mr Joseph Busch, the local
district attorney, told reporters
that Miss Hearst faced one more
charge than Mr and Mrs Harris
because she was alleged to have
been "an aider and abettor" in
a separate knife attack on a Los
Angeles landlady.

Presidential dilemma
in 'plumbers' case

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, May 22

Argument over the proposi-
tion that a President's agents
can break the law if acting on
his authority "to pretend to
protect the notion of national
security" against foreign espio-
nage has been raging in court
here this week.

The case concerns the break-
ing and entering of Dr Daniel
Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office
in 1971 by members of the
White House special investiga-
tions unit—the so-called
"plumbers".

Mr John Ehrlichman and Mr
Charles Colson, two of the Pres-
ident's most senior former ad-
visers are among five defend-
ants charged with conspiracy
to deprive the psychiatrist of
his civil rights, a federal
offence.

So far the argument has not
been proceeding too well for
the defendants who are using
the entire array of legal devices
to prevent their coming to trial
on June 17.

One of their fellow conspira-
tors, Mr Egil Krogh, has
already tried the national
security argument, failed,
pleaded guilty and is now in
jail.

One of the "minor" defend-
ants, Mr Felipe de Diego,
yesterday had all charges
against him dismissed—on the
technical ground he had
already testified against himself
in both Florida and California
and been granted "immunity".

He was lucky, for he had admit-
ted taking part in both the raid
on the psychiatrist's office and
in the first Watergate bugging.
He is now free.

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Sambassador arrives in
Sweden to restore ties

Our Correspondent
Stockholm, May 22

United States today
ended full diplomatic ties
with Sweden with the arrival
of the first Ambassador
Stockholm in nearly two
years. Dr Robert Strauss-Hupe,
personal friend of Presi-
dent Nixon, is to take charge of
Washington's more deli-
cious assignments in
Europe.

Relations between the United
States and Sweden have been
strained since late 1972 because
of Swedish criticism of
American policy in Vietnam.
Strauss-Hupe, 62, arrived
here with his wife and
children directly to the
Embassy for staff
assignments. He presents his
credentials to King Carl
XVI next Wednesday.

Strauss-Hupe was foreign
adviser to Senator Barry
Goldwater during the Arizona
campaign for the
presidency in 1964.
He has described him-
self as a staunch advocate of
a hard-line policy.

Next week he is due to meet
Mr Olof Palme, the Swedish
Prime Minister, who instructed
President Nixon at the height
of the American bombings over
North Vietnam in 1972. The
Social Democratic leader, in a
vigorous denunciation, drew a
parallel between the bombings
and Nazi concentration camps
and Russian measures.

The outraged President
promptly downgraded diplo-
matic relations by asking Sweden
not to send a new ambassador
to Washington for the time
being. Mr Nixon also directed
that the ambassadorial post in
Stockholm, vacated in August
1972, should remain unfilled
until further notice.

In March the United States
and Sweden agreed to resume
normal diplomatic relations.
Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister,
the Swedish Ambassador,
arrived in Washington on May 5.
Career American diplomats in
Stockholm regard the ambassa-
dorial post as vital. They have
noted that Sweden, Europe's
most important neutral, is a
critical diplomatic meeting
ground between East and West.

Lisbonians take
in world
ge contest

Bridge Correspondent
Lisbon, May 22

are leading after one
day in the world bridge
for the Fernand Bowl.
The defending cham-
pions are probably the best

Cholera victim
in Portugal

Lisbon, May 22—A patient
believed to have cholera has
died during an outbreak of the
illness in south Portugal.

Twelve people—eight women
and four men—provisionally
diagnosed as suffering from
cholera, are in Lisbon hospitals.
Five are from the Algarve and
seven from the outskirts of
Lisbon.—Reuters.

Swiss recognize
sex change

Geneva, May 22.—Switzer-
land has for the first time re-
cognized the civil status of a former
male citizen who changed sex.

The Swiss civil code does not
recognize sex changes but auth-
orities, after three years' delib-
erations, agreed to re-register
the man as a woman provided
that if she marries she informs
her spouse beforehand about the
operation.—UPI.

Dr Kissinger says demarcation line for Syrian front almost agreed, but other issues remain

So far as the requirements of section 96 were concerned, the action was undoubtedly taken by Chrysler to give full address in contemplation of the future industrial dispute. The remaining question was whether the action was taken knowingly to induce a breach of contract. The President of the "Chrysler" should be made lawful in his action. The action was taken by Chrysler to give full address in contemplation of the future industrial dispute. The remaining question was whether the action was taken knowingly to induce a breach of contract. The President of the "Chrysler" should be made lawful in his action.

Pepping up your picnic hamper

courts of the member states.

It was significant, and not surprising, that the Court had not been asked to lay down guide lines for the exercise of the national courts' discretion under article 177 (2) (b). If they were to be laid down, they should be laid down by national courts, in this country by that court, which was dealing with the case. Matters as costs, interest and right of disposal of matrimonial property, which guide lines should be few and firmly related to the basic requirement that the decision of the national courts must be necessary and justified, were not questioned to enable the court to give judgment at the end of the case. The best judge of that in any particular case was the court of appeal. The Treaty submitted the discretion, the judge who would have to give that judgment. If he did not do so, he would be in breach of his ruling from the European Court. The appellate court should be slow to consider that he did. He must bear in mind the fact that, as the European Court had said, "provides a procedure to safeguard the Community law" and that it exercises his right sparingly and in cases of serious doubt or difficulty. The court of appeal must bear in mind the other considerations of the Master of the Rolls had set out, but beyond that his Lordship would not go to guide the court of trial.

The ordinary jurisdiction of an appellate court was entirely unaffected by article 177. If it was a final court of appeal, as it was in the first case, it was a court of appeal before it was a court of appeal. It was a question before the European Court whether their Lordships did not have to decide whether article 177 (3) applied to a case before it, in which an appeal against a decision to refer was brought at a preliminary or interlocutory stage because article (A) was in question. (B) was a necessary question, but his Lordship would be wary of so construing article 177 (3) as to make it apply to a dead letter.

Without further argument his Lordship would not feel able to agree to assume that the Court of Appeal was a court of appeal before the House of Lords, or to agree with the Master of the Rolls that, in the words of his Lordship, "our courts the House of Lords and the Court of Appeal, decisions there is no judicial remedy" under our law. What his Lordship did have to decide was whether to refer or upset the judge's refusal to request a ruling now.

The judge had considered all the material and should have considered and not to exercise the discretion given him by article 177 (2) rightly; and he was correct in refusing to refer either in the first or second case. It need not be an answer to a question (A) to enable him to give judgment in the action. Before he gave judgment the answer might have been obvious or have been already given by the European Court in another case. The question might or might not have to be referred. But his Lordship could not see how question (B) could ever become one for decision by the European Court.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Mener-Williams & Keeling; Ashurst, Morris, Crisp &

BOOKS

The outrage of the private car

Paradise Lost

The Decline of the Auto-Industrial Age

By Emma Rothschild

(Allen Lane, £3)

Faced with the grotesque statistics that American cars burn one-eighth of the world's petroleum, are parked on the average for 22 hours a day, account for one in four of American suicides, travel (in New York City) at an average speed of 7 miles an hour, and create untold misery and clutter, an American might say (as one said to me when I pointed out that his car was bankrupting him): "But I've got to have one—a car's part of my personality!"

It is Miss Rothschild's intention to show that the automotive aspect of the American personality is aberrant in the extreme and that its development, far from advancing civilization as we know it, has led to industrial despair and ludicrous visions like that of the former president of General Motors, Alfred Sloan, who spoke feelingly of the "splashes of jewel-like colour" presented by every parking lot.

Automobile production, she author says, is machinistic and even feeds industrial unrest. Examining the production and selling of one American car, the

Chevrolet Vega, she concludes that the whole operation, deluded as it is by the notion that every American must have a second car, is an obsolescent endeavour, rigged to produce inertia and anxiety.

The Vega which was meant to compete with "foreign" cars had its problems, and Miss Rothschild sees these as typifying the horror of the whole industry. *Motor Trend* magazine voted it "Car of the Year", but this did not prevent some of the cars from bursting into flames or skidding crazily when the brakes were applied.

Meanwhile at the Vega assembly plant in Lordstown, Ohio, the workers were bored stiff and striking, and even the robots called Uimatoms, showed signs of strain and bad moments of frenzied inattention. Automatic spray guns "developed a tendency to lose control, spraying paint into the air, the car windows, and assorted nearby holes."

Not much of this is news: does anyone but a subscriber to *Drive* have to be persuaded that the private car is an outrage? And the yacking tone and clumsy prose—albeit less prosaic than the master's thesis—do not add to the felicity of the argument. Hers is a better horror story

than most, but it is not a great deal different from all the others which prove that the car-crazed economy is an abominable delusion.

Miss Rothschild's thesis is irrefragable, and the bideous automobile graveyards that litter the United States (and many may be seen in Britain as well) seem to indicate the mortality of the declining enterprise. But the industry was not wholly a monstrosity contrived by General Bullmoose to confound the economy, and it is a pity that she deals only parenthetically with the social importance of the car in America. Getting into a car and driving away is still a great American Way of Escape; driving to work is for many people a paramount opportunity to be alone. This observation is not expanded—and it should be. Miss Rothschild hasn't got a statistic for it (though she has masses of others), but the car is also a love-need, and for several generations of Americans it was the principal place where people lost their virginity. It is not really surprising that so few have outgrown the car or feel sentimental about it: nor is it odd that the car is still, alas, indispensable.

Paul Theroux

In a neat Italian hand

Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered

By Doris Langley Moore

(John Murray, £6.75)

No biographical contribution to the 150th anniversary of the poet's death could possibly take us much further from his writing than *Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered*, yet it is unlikely that any will more poignantly reveal the peculiar poetry of his life. The sweet apples bought for Milford from the captain come from Ancona, noted his secretary in the ledger at Missolonghi: five days later Byron was dead, and the meticulous costing of his rites is as moving as any of the more subjective accounts with which the world has been long familiar.

April 22nd 4 o'clock (about 1070) of which were candles on the occasion of the funeral procession of Milford's heart: 7 dollars, 2 pence.

23rd 3 o'clock yellow wax candles to illuminate Milford's body in the house: 5 dollars, 1 pence.

27th Transport of sweet water to test the capacity of the coffin: 1 dollar, 24 pence.

The secretary, who joined Byron with Teresa Giucoli in 1819, and thereafter kept a record of his life in Ravenna, Milan, Genoa and Greece, was Lega Zambelli, whose papers were placed in the British Museum in 1949, bound in 1963 and have never been used extensively before. Zambelli was a scrupulous recorder, and of the many people who took it upon themselves to protect the *Mobile Milford* from the upsetting particularities of daily life, it was he who doled out Byron's pocket money, and who administered his innumerable and impulsive charities week by week and who, with others, so misguidedly kept from his employer the bulletins of the sickness that led to the chief ailment, and unexpected death, two frontiers away over the Apennines. Byron was stunned.

Using this new material Mrs Langley Moore is able to tackle head on some of the most nagging persistent accusations against Byron, for example, that he callously neglected his daughter while alive and that, sentimentally deciding to have her buried in Harrow Churchyard, he refused the cost of the necessary embalming for the long journey home. Zambelli's papers show that the embalmer's price was outrageous by the standards of the day and that Byron was both dismayed and angered by the exploitation.

Italians saw him coming. May rumour of his misdeeds—perpetrated by memorialists who could not always have known better—arose from the myth of his bottomless wealth and the undoubted care with which Zambelli was ordered to part with it. He liked to appear close, even to friends; in this, as in so many things, he fell victim to his chosen projected image. In Pisa he gave Trimalchian dinners but when not doing so spent more on feeding his menagerie of animals than on himself. His servants—particularly Fletcher, his valet—were extremely well paid and cared for. The figures are all here, together with the considerable sums spent on the search for the bodies of Shelley and Edward Williams in 1822. Byron liked Shelley with none of the noisier ambivalence that Shelley felt for him.

Zambelli's book-keeping only covers the last five years of this phenomenally public existence, but more—rather, the lack of it until the final act of Newstead Abbey in 1816—plays a central role in Byron's life that Mrs Langley Moore has no difficulty in constructing a chronology around it to illuminate every phase of his career, particularly the earliest. Here the achievement of the poet's rehabilitation of the poet's much abused if silly mother, the choleric Catherine who fought a frantic battle against the terrifying extravagances of her son and the brutalisation, even neglect, of his solicitor. Money worries must have hastened her end, at 46.

Byron inherited a partly derelict Newstead from the fifth Lord, and virtually nothing from his own father, Captain (Mad Jack) Byron, 1st Baron Byron, between Captain Byron and his sister Fanny Leigh, reproduced at length in the first chapter of *Lord Byron—Accounts Rendered*, suggest that if financial incontinence and a taste for incest were inheritable, the poet's course was partly set for him by this vicious and unlovely pair. Byron was engulfed in debts and lived well beyond his means for the whole time he was in England.



Lord Byron

Byronic temperament apart, any peer was expected to make a show of *figure*, the saving corollary being that no gentleman was expected to discharge his debts punctually and not all of them, ever. Byron had left England by the time Newstead was sold, and spent the money first on voluptuary experiences which Mrs Langley Moore suggests were transmuted directly into *Don Juan*, and then on dreams of a more general kind. He wrote in 1822 to Douglas Kinnaird:

In short, Doug, the longer I live the more I perceive that Money (thence come by) is the Philosopher's Stone, and therefore you should be my man of trust on that point, and keep after some, my dear, or rapidity, is not selfish, for my table does cost few shillings a day, and except houses and clothing which I have no time to look after (and I have no costly habits) I have no violent expenses, but I want to get a sum together to go amongst the Greeks or Americans and do some good.

There stands the final Byron, preparing to leave Teresa for the voyage to Missolonghi where his personal generosity in supporting not only his own rethoric but innumerable Greek and Turkish victims of the civil war is recorded for all time in the neat Italian hand of Lega Zambelli.

This book is a joy, packed with pleasures. First, Mrs Langley Moore writes very well—something that can no longer be taken for granted in even the most scholarly biographical study: she is both positive and precise. Second, a distinguished and subtle sense of taste and costume. The lists "Byron research" as her hobby and not having sounded off at length on the subject since *The Late Lord Byron* in 1961, she has been away from Mr Byron's tragicomic involvements from time to time to deliver more than glancing body-blows at, among others, Lady Byron (for whom her contempt is unsparring) and Claire Clairmont (quoted at pillages). Third, she has learned by heart the social and psychological temper of an age when even a Welsh serving girl could express herself with passion, cunning and wit that short but unforgotten, climactic, befitting Johnson and Dickens, between Chatterbox and Peel, whose ideal genius was George Gordon, Sixth Lord Byron.

Michael Ratcliffe

Also received: *Byron's Daughter*, by Catherine Tacey (Peter Davies, £3.75); *The Byron Women*, by Margot Strickland (Peter Owen, £3.60); *A Choice of Byron's Verse*, selected by Douglas Dunn (Faber, £1.50); *Lord Byron's Wife*, by Malcolm Elwin (John Murray, reissue, £7.50).

Seeking the transcendent

The Asian Journal of Thomas Merton

Edited by Naomi Burton, Patrick Hart, James Laughlin and Amiya Chakravarty

(Sheldon Press, £6.50)

I have already acquired a small queue of young people who want to borrow this book. What makes the writings of a Cistercian monk of special interest to the young is that it contains his diary of a visit in the East and of his meeting with Buddhist monks, hermits and teachers, as well as much other material concerning the religious ideas of the interior life in both East and West.

The intelligent young have for more than a decade tended to seek the transcendent in Eastern religions only, and to turn their backs, as it were, on Christianity. As a result they know a good deal about Buddhism, a certain amount about Hinduism and Taoism, but practically nothing of the religion which informs their own civilization. The primary value of *The Asian Journal* of Thomas Merton will be to give to the young a ponder it so insight into a movement in the twentieth century of even more importance than Christian ecumenism: what has been called a convergence of the Spirit, the drawing together at depth of the great world religions. The quest for inwardness is a clearly discernible religious phenomenon throughout the modern world.

Thomas Merton became widely known through his spiritual autobiography *Elected Silence*. *The Asian Journal* is a posthumous collation from his diary and notebooks on what was for him a wonderful personal adventure, the Asian trip to India, China and Japan, which he completed the last two months of his life, from October to December 1968. It is a beautiful publication, illustrated with plates from the photographs he took on his travels, and is divided into two parts, the first of which is a travelogue, and the second a miscellany of notes and relevant papers. Between these two parts there is a brief account by a brother-monk of Father Merton's untimely death in Bangkok.

The travelogue is interspersed with the mystic reflections, and the annotations should by no means be skipped. As one who has never visited the Asian subcontinent, nothing I have read has conveyed sights and sounds more vividly or given me so much the sense of participation in a civilisation of which the culture and tempo of living are the antithesis of our own.

Thomas Merton by training and vocation was a contemplative monk; was more aware of the vibrations of identity in the human consciousness than of the logic of difference; hence his ability to mediate a deeper understanding of a society which

to Western eyes has always seemed reprehensibly and oppressively, literally oriented towards an unrealistic otherworldliness. But of late the dynamism of scientific progress in Western civilisation has become suspect, and there is a new receptivity of mind towards a more spiritual conception of human life.

The second part of this book is a treasure from which we may draw much wisdom both new and old. Two papers which Father Merton gave as a brother from the West to Eastern monks, one on monasticism, the other on Marxism and monastic perspectives, are especially valuable to those in the world at large who are searching for the reality of inwardness in fact, for religious faith. "Faith means doubt," said Thomas Merton. "Faith is not the suppression of doubt. It is the overcoming of doubt, and you overcome doubt by going through it."

This is essentially not a book for those who seek a new religious cult, but for those who are genuinely "going through it," struggling towards the stage of *Credo quia impossibile*. In East and West, for very many in the modern world, this is the focus point of the spiritual convergence towards which in his last writings Thomas Merton directs them.

Joseph McCulloch

A fierce affection

Letters to his Daughter

By Kenneth Allsop

Edited by Amanda Allsop

(Hamish Hamilton, £2.75)

Amanda Allsop's relationship with her father, Kenneth, was characterized, in her own words, by "countless occasions on which I would storm away from the meal table refusing to speak to him ever again, and on which he would threaten to throw me out of the house and refuse in turn to speak to me." These fierce altercations in no way diminished their love, indeed in a way it was love and concern which prompted them, just as it is love which prompts the publication of these father-daughter letters, a year after his death.

They were quite obviously never intended for publication, though they contain enough thoughtful advice to suggest that they were meant to be kept rather than burnt. Because of this some of them seem painfully personal while others ("All OK here. You're not missing any of our life, are you?") are epigrammatic. Many of them, however, seem to me to be highly intelligent and moving examples of how to cope with an often very tiresome adolescent daughter.

One of the merits of the book is that it does not make much attempt to excuse the behaviour which often led to

parental exasperation. In 1969, she sends no less a regular card to her brother and doesn't even acknowledge the Old Vic tickets given to her by mother. Father's response is admirably constructive and restrained. It may surprise you to learn that I do not think you are a matter of course, intelligent and concerned you ought to keep in regular contact with the family.

The importance of family ties is a recurring subject, as is his pride in his daughter, his expectations and anxieties for her. Sometimes the advice has a universal application, sometimes it refers to her specific abilities, temperament and situation and doesn't have much validity outside this relationship. Most of it would probably be described as moderately old-fashioned, emphasizing among other things the importance of work and the inadvisability of drugs; but the tone is almost always reasonable and sound.

The very first letter begins "I'm so sorry I upset you at our midnight tea and the last 12 years later, apologises for 'my disproportionately cutting words'." Later in the first letter he writes of "inner life" not enough vocalized, and it seems that the understanding of the letters was not, as appears, always repeated when the two were face to face.

In many ways these are pre-

cisely the sort of letters that a father might hope to write to a growing daughter. It's perhaps unduly optimistic to hope that in some cases he wouldn't need to. Inevitably it provides many glimpses of the character behind Kenneth Allsop's public personality. Perhaps the most striking happy experiences in the letters are his descriptions of bird and animal life. How appropriate that his memorial fund should be devoted to the wild Bristol Channel island of Steephelm.

Tim Heald

Fiction

The Little Hotel

By Christina Stead

(Angus & Robertson, £2.25)

Married Lives

By Harry Kressing

(Faber, £2.95)

Royo County

By Robert Roper

(André Deutsch, £1.75)

Last year, I came upon a paperback copy of a small masterpiece by Miss Stead, called *The Man who Loved Children*. Before I could catch up on her other 10 novels, came this new one. It bears all the marks of a writer of experience and discipline—of style, manner and construction. But, most important, Miss Stead has many truthful observations to make about the emotional situation of individuals in a particular society.

A small hotel has been used as a microcosm for the world by the novelist—E. M. Forster's *A Room with a View* set the twentieth century standard, and although Christina Stead approaches settings and characters, and tells her story quite differently, I would still rate this novel alongside Forster's.

The Hotel Swiss-Touring is genteel, inexpensive, a refuge in Switzerland, in the late 1940s, for expatriate English, keeping up a steady stream of tourists (or boarding their pennies, denouncing the Labour Government, or being nostalgic for the Colonial life which, in fact, they hated).

The staff (mixed European) form a complex background of feuds, liaisons, national idiosyncrasies, rich working life, which contrasts strongly with the petty, time-filling doings of the bored guests. The English abroad have always behaved predictably, but there are no caricatures here.

The Hotel Proprietress narrates, her eye and ear exquisitely sharp: she sums up, understands, soothes and organizes both staff and guests. At first the novel appears formless, as if the events were being expounded in a series of essays. But Miss Stead is a mistress of her art; there is a pattern underlying the whole work, which is vivid, often funny, very moving. Here is a novelist who deserves more careful, critical attention, and a wider public than she has received in the past. (Angus & Robertson are also reissuing Christina Stead's *House of All Nations*, £3.50, first published in 1933.)

Michael Ratcliffe

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Crime

The Loo Sanction

By Trevanian

(Heinemann, £2.50)

Plainly brutal wit is a rare quality, and in crime fiction indeed almost non-existent. So all hail Trevanian, the oddish pen-name chosen by an American for what looks as if it is going to be a splendid series of truly sophisticated spy-thrillers. His first, *The Eiger Sanction*, introduced Jonathan Hemlock—a dazzlingly disadvised professional assassin-cum-expert, and having fired off some wonderfully lively fireworks adroitly mocking all previous spy stories, ended with a big set-piece of mountain climbing plus skulduggery in the Alps. Now Hemlock has come to London in an early retirement soon to be broken by our native spy-masters.

But, in line-sharp contrast to the eulogies of the British way of life that we now expect almost as of right from expatriate Americans, Hemlock and/or Trevanian has a whole quiverful of poison-tipped arrows to zip with flendish accuracy into unexpected exposed parts. And no politeness restrains him. Like this comment on our swinging chicks: "antiwar, socially committed, sexually liberated, dull, dull, dull." Or, more generally, an apologetic "I arrived during an awkward period for your country. The twentieth century."

Add to this healthy salt an almost inexhaustible barrel of up-to-date erudition (though he slips once or twice on English-English as in his tendency to make us say "gotten") and an ability to play the cool sex game with all comers and a finely skilful way with juggling suspense and you have something that could well become the intelligent reader's cult for the late 1970s. And what's more it deserves to be.

Death Takes the Low Road

by Patrick Ruell (Heinemann, £2.25)

Academic in dead trouble, Skye, Orkney, is excellently done, a deft play of allusion, farcical twinges. When found make a note of.

Second Cousin Twice Removed

by Michael Pereira (Collins, £2)

Coast-town setting. How to inherit. I once said Pereira's best when most ambitious, but, by golly, he does this plain intrigue prettily.

The Schoolgirl Murder Case

by Colin Wilson (Hart-Davis, £2.25)

Wilson in plain view with this London police procedural plus occult touches. Solid staple fare for the crime fan, Creasey-and-sex.

Zaleski's Percentage

by Donald MacKenzie (Macmillan, £1.95)

Neglected poles attempt London monster-robbery. And bow MacKenzie gets inside his unlikely protagonist, plus humour, tension, irony.

The Locked Room

by Sjöwall and Wahlöö (Gullancz, £2.20)

Stockholm's homicide squad in full action. Really admirable, with plenty of insight, humour, social comment. But self-indulgently (310 pages) sprawling.

Black Aura

by John Sladek (Cape, £2.25)

Puzzle amid London covers by Times crime-story winner. As an exercise in nostalgia for the whodunit of yore this will be hard to beat.

H. R. F. Keating

Reviews next week include

Michael Ratcliffe on Kingsley Amis's new novel: Michael Whiff on the final volume of the *Blanket* biography.

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PARLIAMENT, May 22, 1974

Ordinary people being hit by Ulster strike: large proportion of workers want return to normal

House of Commons

MR MERLYN REES, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Leeds, South, Lab.), made a statement on the situation in Northern Ireland.

He said: "The Government repeated last night that they will continue with their duty of preserving the life of Northern Ireland and helping to maintain essential services. They will not be intimidated or blackmailed into departing from the Constitution. The Ulster Workers' Council, nor will they be diverted from their avowed intention of proceeding with the Sunningdale Agreement, which is a number of matters for further discussion in the context of the Sunningdale package as a whole."

The House will wish to know of the present situation. Security operations have been mounted to achieve important and specific objectives.

Major access routes into Belfast were reopened and they have been kept open. Last night and today road blocks were removed in a number of areas including the Village, Sandy Row, Donegal Road, East Belfast, Shankill and most of North Belfast. The situation was completed without serious incident.

A number of Protestant estates are still sealed off and some roads are blocked in the Province. In some areas blocks are put back shortly after they have been taken down. The security forces are continuing to work in the Province, and more people are at work in the centre of Belfast. Further troops are being made available.

The effects of the strike are serious. Great efforts have been made by the Government, the Executive and the public authorities in the Province, with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, to ensure that essential services and supplies. The strike has mainly at the ordinary people of the Province, and hardship cannot be avoided until it stops.

Misconceptions

MR FYN (Cambridge, C.)—It is clear that the situation in Northern Ireland is extremely grave. We believe that Mr Rees was right to insist on removing the barricades, but we believe that the roads are kept open.

What is Mr Rees's assessment of the support accorded to this strike by the ordinary people of the Province? Can he tell us the extent of the stoppage in industry?

Although he said in his statement, "We will not be intimidated or blackmailed into departing from the Constitution," he said that the Government will take all and every possible step to maintain the life of the Province.

MR REES—I can give the firm assurance which I ask for, which was contained in my statement. The security forces, which are being increased, are dealing with the situation. It is clear to me that a large proportion of the population wish to get back to normality, but that is easier said than done in the face of intimidation of the most vicious sort, not only in the place of work but where people live.

Mr Fyn was a member of the

Government which brought about Sunningdale with the Government of the South and the three political parties in the North. Unfortunately, a few people have read it carefully and it has become a nom de plume, a summing up for it to say "Being sold out to the South". It is not a selling out to the South that people will read it carefully.

There is 30 per cent plus supply of electricity but it varies with the type of industry involved. Considerable process plants which absorb a large amount of electricity are not working and Harland and Wolff, the major employer in Belfast, are not working.

MR STALLARD (Camden, St Paul, C.)—How can a misapprehension be removed if there are no talks? Is it the Government's policy never to talk to people who indulge in industrial action with a political motive?

MR REES—All MPs should make it clear they do not support people who would bomb or strike their way to the conference table. In mentioning talks, he is giving hope to people who believe they can drive us to talk. I believe in those men who were elected to the Assembly, an assembly out of which came the Executive. Any words that suggest that people are only bringing down what has been built up in recent years.

Contingency plans

MR MCNAMARA (Kingspan, Upper, C.)—There are contingency plans to ensure there is adequate provision of food and the basic necessities of life. We are working on contingency plans for the supply, for example, of food.

We are doing all we can to maintain supplies. We are dealing only with essential supplies because there is no question of anything else.

MR TUNNICLIFFE (Thornhill, Lab.)—Will he convey the appreciation of the House to the British Trade Union Congress, and particularly to its general secretary, Len Murray, for his courageous efforts to settle this strike?

MR REES—I took great courage to do what he did in that part of Belfast. I am sure that the House will be very grateful to him for his courage; there is a lack of good sense.

Pressure

MR TUNNICLIFFE (City of London, Westminster, South, C.)—Will Mr Rees remind the people of Northern Ireland, especially those who claim to be loyalists and who wish Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, that we will find it increasingly difficult to withstand the pressure of our constituents against the strike?

MR REES—I am grateful for Mr Steel's remarks and I hope that they will be repeated when I speak for the majority of the House in Northern Ireland.

Words have different meanings in Northern Ireland and one who has difficulty in accepting is "loyalist" from people seeking to impose their will on the rest of the country, particularly when they say they are doing it to remain a part of the United Kingdom.

MR DALYELL (West Lothian, Lab.)—One of us here the gloomiest foreboding of the future, being sent to Northern Ireland.

MR REES—He is in extremely good company with the people in Northern Ireland. No one is in a better position to know the face of intimidation of the most vicious sort, not only in the place of work but where people live.

Mr Fyn was a member of the

ness in a normal fashion can do so without road blocks, and intimidation, and that we can maintain the essentials of life.

MR BIGGS-DAVISON (Epping Forest, C.)—How can a misapprehension be removed if there are no talks? Is it the Government's policy never to talk to people who indulge in industrial action with a political motive?

MR REES—All MPs should make it clear they do not support people who would bomb or strike their way to the conference table. In mentioning talks, he is giving hope to people who believe they can drive us to talk. I believe in those men who were elected to the Assembly, an assembly out of which came the Executive. Any words that suggest that people are only bringing down what has been built up in recent years.

Contingency plans

MR MCNAMARA (Kingspan, Upper, C.)—There are contingency plans to ensure there is adequate provision of food and the basic necessities of life. We are working on contingency plans for the supply, for example, of food.

We are doing all we can to maintain supplies. We are dealing only with essential supplies because there is no question of anything else.

MR TUNNICLIFFE (Thornhill, Lab.)—Will he convey the appreciation of the House to the British Trade Union Congress, and particularly to its general secretary, Len Murray, for his courageous efforts to settle this strike?

MR REES—I took great courage to do what he did in that part of Belfast. I am sure that the House will be very grateful to him for his courage; there is a lack of good sense.

Pressure

MR TUNNICLIFFE (City of London, Westminster, South, C.)—Will Mr Rees remind the people of Northern Ireland, especially those who claim to be loyalists and who wish Northern Ireland to remain part of the United Kingdom, that we will find it increasingly difficult to withstand the pressure of our constituents against the strike?

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Investments by Crown Agents in property

MR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab.) asked the Minister of Overseas Development what role had been played by the Crown Agents in the investment in London of the Crown Agents and Crown Holdings.

MRS JUDITH HART (Lancaster, Lab.)—I understand the Crown Agents are among those who have lent money to these companies and that they are participating in confidential discussions with the banks concerned.

MR CUNNINGHAM—There is deep disquiet, increasingly widely felt, at the extent to which the Crown Agents are investing in the British dependent territories or which they have raised in their own right on the market, to support property speculation in London. In particular, contrary to the policy of the last Conservative Government and even more contrary to the present Government's policy.

Will the minister give all the assistance in her power to any select committee that may be set up to investigate this matter, so that the traditional role of the Crown Agents, which is of great importance to the Government, is not undermined? (Labour cheers.)

MRS HART—I am considering the Crown Agents' investment policy and hope to reach a decision very soon. I am also following the work of the minister who preceded me, looking at the relationship between the Crown Agents and Government.

MR DYKES (Harrow, East, C.)—The Crown Agents' investment campaign got up by Mr Cunningham (Labour protest). The Crown Agents are fully entitled to their own money and to place it where they see fit. It is not the business of the Government to interfere with their investments.

MR REES—I am considering the Crown Agents' investment policy and hope to reach a decision very soon. I am also following the work of the minister who preceded me, looking at the relationship between the Crown Agents and Government.

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Case for compulsory register: wrong to strip MPs of all their privacy—Mr Short

MR SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab.), moved the first of three Government motions on the decision of Mr's interests. The motions stated—

"That, in any debate or proceedings of the House or its committees or transactions or communications which a member may have with other members of the House, he shall disclose any relevant pecuniary interest or benefit of whatever nature, whether direct or indirect, which may have or may have or may be expected to have."

"That every member of the House of Commons shall disclose such particulars of his relevant pecuniary interests as shall be required, and shall notify to the House any changes in those interests which may occur therein, and the register shall cause these particulars to be entered in a register of members' interests to be kept by the House for inspection by the public."

"That a select committee be appointed to consider the arrangements to be made pursuant to the resolutions of the House this day passed, and to report to the House on or before the 10th day of June 1974, and in particular—

(a) what classes of pecuniary interest or other benefit are to be disclosed; and

(b) how the register should be compiled and maintained and what arrangements should be made for public access thereto; and

(c) how the resolutions relating to declaration and registration should be enforced; and

(d) how the register should be kept and how it should be made available to the public; and

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The first motion related principally to the verbal declaration by MPs of relevant financial interests with the House and in the House and other proceedings. Up-to-date, comprehensive and clear rules were long overdue.

The Opposition had tabled an amendment whereby the individual MP would be the sole arbiter of whether or not a particular interest was relevant.

I have some sympathy with this approach, but I think it is very doubtful that the House, as a whole, would be the objective judgment of the House as a whole and not the member's own judgment. But this is a matter for the House to consider. We all have a free vote.

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Horsham 1½ miles, London 36 miles, Brighton 23 miles.

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HERTFORDSHIRE

Hemel Hempstead 3 miles, Boxmoor Station 1 mile (Euston under 30 mins), M1 5 miles.

AN ATTRACTIVELY SITUATED COUNTRY HOUSE WITH 21 ACRES OF PARKLAND

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M4 and M5 access only 4 miles. Bristol 14 miles. Close to Parkway Station (Paddington) 1 hr. 40 mins. and fast services to South Wales and Midlands).

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER IN A PLEASANT VILLAGE POSITION

3 6 2 2 oil 3 2 H 3 2

Additional Features:

Fine 2 bedroomed staff bungalow. Outbuildings suitable for conversion. Paddock with development potential.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES

Joint Agents: LUCE, PAVES & CO., The Plain, Thornbury, Bristol. (Tel.: 0454 5841) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY (06569/AD01T)

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Horfield 2½ miles, Haywards Heath 8½ miles, Horsham 11 miles.

SMALL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE WITH FINE

LATE 18TH CENTURY HOUSE HAVING AN ATTRACTIVE

GEORGIAN ADDITION



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Additional Features: 2 bedroom period cottage with staff flat adjoining. Offices. Excellent range of farm buildings. Planning permission for 4 bedroom farmhouse.

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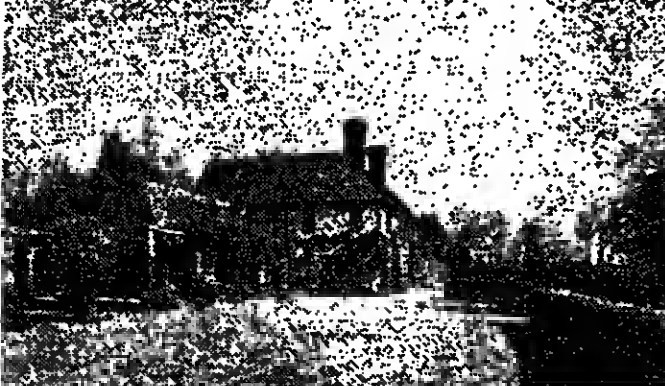
EAST SUSSEX

IN A COMPLETELY SECLUDED AND RURAL SETTING

Wadhurst 4½ miles, Tunbridge Wells 10 miles.

AN EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE BUILT IN 1933 WITH

MAGNIFICENT SOUTHERLY VIEWS



3 Reception Rooms, 8 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms mainly in suites. Dressing Room. Oil Fired Central Heating. Garaging for 5. Hard Tennis Court. Heated Swimming Pool. Stabling for 2. Extensive Outbuildings. 2 Cottages. Delightful Gardens. Orchards. Pasture. Woodland. Pond.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 44½ ACRES

(06536/KM1T)

BERKSHIRE

Between Ascot and Bracknell. Easy reach of M3, M4 and Heathrow.

AN ATTRACTIVE COACH HOUSE OF CHARACTER

Suitable for further conversion and enlargement.

2 4 2 gas 2 4 2

Additional Features:

Hayloft and further rooms for conversion. Large paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES

(06663/AD01T)

SUFFOLK

Near Lavenham. Bury St. Edmunds 12 miles. Ipswich 13 miles, Sudbury 10 miles.

A SPACIOUS GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE IN SECLUDED RURAL SITUATION

3 7 3 3 oil 3 2 2

Additional Features:

Excellent position in riding and hunting country.

Outbuildings and some farm buildings. Paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 22 ACRES

Joint Selling Agents: FLICK & SON, Old Bank House, Saxmundham. (Tel.: 2201) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (06667/TR1T)

HAMPSHIRE-SOLENT

Alverstoke 1 mile and convenient for Portsmouth

A FINE MARINE RESIDENCE ENJOYING VIEWS OF THE SPITHEAD AND SOLENT

4/5 6/7 4 gas 2 2

Additional Features:

Adjoining and overlooking Golf Course. Pleasant secluded garden.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Joint Agents: L. S. VAIL & SON, 3 High Street, Gosport, Hampshire. (Tel.: 05631), and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (05602/TR1T)

BERKSHIRE

Newbury 5 miles, Reading 12 miles. M4 access 7 miles.

DELIGHTFUL PERIOD COTTAGE IN QUIET VILLAGE SITUATION

3 3 2 part 2 2

Additional Features:

Attractive paddock, outbuildings. Building plot with planning permission.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH NEARLY 1½ ACRES

Joint Agents: A. V. NEATE & SON, St. Mary's Hill, Cheap Street, Newbury. (Tel.: Newbury 2961) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (05487/SW1T)

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Occupying one of the best positions in Denham Village

London 16 miles. Station 10 minutes' walk.

CHARMING WISTARIA CLAD QUEEN ANNE HOUSE



Large Drawing Room, 2 other Reception Rooms, Sauna, Bath, 6 Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms. Good Attics Suitable for Staff Flat. Gas Central Heating. Studio and Double Garage could be connected to Staff Bungalow. Beautiful mature Gardens with a variety of flowering trees and shrubs.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 3½ ACRES

(33994/KM1T)

KENT

London 50 miles, Charing 3 miles, Ashford 10 miles.

A FASCINATING SMALL 16TH CENTURY MANOR HOUSE



3 Reception Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Well-equipped Kitchen. Oil-fired Central Heating. good Outbuildings with Barn and Garaging, Gardens and Paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 7 ACRES

(05516/SW1T)

BERKSHIRE

M4 access 6 miles, London 23 miles, Maidenhead Station 3 miles.

A FINE HOUSE OVERLOOKING A DELIGHTFUL VILLAGE GREEN

3 7 3 3 oil 4/5 2 H 2

Additional Features:

Breakfast room, study, modern domestic offices.

Well laid gardens with 2 greenhouses.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 3 ACRES

(06491/SW1T)

SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER

Newdigate 3 miles, Dorking and Crawley 7½ miles.

A DELIGHTFUL ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE

4 6 3 3 oil 2 2 5 2 2

Additional Features:

Accommodation provides for separate flat. Barn, pond, 2 paddocks and 2 fields.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 21 ACRES

Joint Agents: GASCOIGNE PEES, 9 Church Street, Reigate. (Tel.: 74 44422) and KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY. (047059/SW1T)

SUSSEX

Billingshurst 1 mile, Horsham 8 miles.

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Council of Ireland sacrifices to save the Sunningdale Agreement

Could there ever be coalition in Ulster?

Belfast, May 22

No one at Stormont was prepared to say so this afternoon, but the Sunningdale agreement looked at one point as if it was on the verge of collapse. The decision by Mr Faulkner's Protestant and Roman Catholic ministers to postpone the meeting of the Council of Ireland's proposals was probably the last attempt they can make to ensure the original agreement's survival.

They had been arguing about their decision for three days across the green baize table in their ground-floor suite at the Parliament buildings, remaining virtually silent about the "loyalist" strikes and its effects.

In fairness it should be said that there are a number of statements emanating from the British at Stormont these past 48 hours no longer seem to square up with the political and military reality in the streets of Belfast. There is talk of troop reinforcements but the loyalists are left palpably unmoved. There is faith in the power of the trade unions even after the left-wing trade unionists had warned their colleagues that their political power may have gone. One government adviser became angry when it was suggested—after just five main roads had been cleared in Belfast on Tuesday—that the Army had not been very effective. At that very moment, soldiers on patrol in the city were having to negotiate roadblocks.

Most extraordinary of all is the government's apparent inability to assess the strength of popular backing that has now been given to the strikers. Against one's own will, one is repeatedly reminded of those summer days in 1971 when the Army was abused and the Stormont, authorities exonerated by the Roman Catholic community. "They are not really against us," the Unionist Ministers used to say, "it is just that they are being intimidated."

But those people who went into the Catholic estates discovered that although there was intimidation, most people there openly supported the IRA. In Protestant streets in Belfast

today there were queues for food and milk, there were gangs of young men stopping cars and there was intimidation. But Protestants in the city are re-emphasizing their support for the strikers' demand for fresh elections. Yet this morning Mr Stanley Orme, Mr Rees's deputy at Stormont, was still describing the Ulster Workers' Council as "a small and unrepresentative group of people."

The British attempts to stand by the power-sharing Executive are no less brave than they are fraught with difficulty, but it is becoming more difficult for even moderate politicians in the Northern Ireland Assembly to defend the administration on the basis of last summer's election results. Mr Faulkner, who no longer leads the largest party in the assembly, himself admits that Sunningdale is unpopular. Indeed, he did not realize that, he could concede with delight the loyalist demand for fresh elections.

The executive has been in power for nearly five months and yet the public support it hoped for has not been forthcoming. The Ministers, it is true, have shown that power-sharing can work in administrative terms. Mr Paddy Devlin has acquired the respect of his senior civil servants as well as the Unionist opposition members as the Minister of Health and Mr John Hume has probably done more in the Ministry of Commerce in half a year—there were signs before the strike that his recent business-boasting trip to America was really going to show dividends—than most of his predecessors.

But the Ministers still live under the threat of assassination. They are constantly guarded by dozens of policemen. Mr Faulkner and other Unionist Ministers can enter neither hard Republican nor loyalist areas of Belfast as with unless their presence is unpublicized.

The executive was formed, as government officials told us at the time, to fill the political vacuum of direct rule. As Catholics and Protestants were seen to be working together so vio-

lence would subside, the theory went, and extremists in both loyalist and Republican camps would be rejected by their communities.

This has not happened. The Provisionals are still immensely powerful and Protestant extremists are still capable of continuing their sectarian murder campaign.

The Government's hope that the trade unions could help to break the loyalists' power—there is a suspicion among Northern Ireland politicians that this was particularly Mr Orme's hope—has proved quite false. Before Mr Len Murray's courageous involvement in Ulster's troubles on Tuesday, some trade union men were warning that their march would fail. One senior member of the shipbuilding union, who for obvious reasons does not want his

name mentioned, said today that although he still believed that the right to work was a paramount objective, his members in Belfast could no longer see this as their primary aim. "We told people on the shop floor to forget the religion of their colleagues," he said. "And we kept the peace in the factories. But we've had five years of bombing and killing and disruption and at the end of it all the British Government pushed Sunningdale on to the Protestants. We can't then say to our members 'forget about Sunningdale—just remember that you must take no notice of the religion of your fellow workers'."

Reading through the Conservative Government's White Paper on Northern Ireland and the subsequent Conservative Act, they both still seem em-

nently fair, with their clauses promising a government of consensus and a passage for the aspirations of both communities. But they are, as the loyalists repeatedly point out, a very British solution. Mutual distrust is expected to disappear and political opposition is shouldered gently to the Opposition benches. The loyalists still remember with bitterness that they were not invited to Sunningdale when the White Paper specifically said that they would be.

The loyalists were predictably impressed by the Executive's decision today and some Unionists faithful to Mr Faulkner are still suggesting that an election earlier than 1977—the executive's own idea—will be necessary. If such a test of the people's will came about in the next few months,

however, the loyalists would sweep into power in the Assembly as a majority and would then be forced to come to terms with the SDLP as partners in government.

Could there ever be such a coalition? One loyalist Assemblyman who has been associated with the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force, does not believe this is impossible, provided power-sharing was a voluntary institution and not an imposed one.

If the executive's postponement of the Council of Ireland's powers does not have the desired effect, a few British Government officials may soon be exercising their minds on the possibility of coalition in Northern Ireland's next administration.

Robert Fisk



Women block a Belfast street: Just one more problem for the Army to contend with.

Young offenders: breaking the vicious circle of imprisonment

Eighty years ago a government committee recommended that special penal institutions be established for young adult offenders to reduce prison intake. This system now consists of borstals, detention centres and young offender prisons. There has been a growing recognition that it has not only failed to reduce prison intake, but has also become a costly and wasteful system.

The Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System, after nearly four years' deliberations, calls for a bold new direction. "We believe that the goal of helping, assisting and influencing the offender to live his life and manage his affairs without committing offences has a better chance of being achieved by supervision in the community than by committing him to custody."

The report takes full regard of research findings and states: "Such research as there has been has cast doubt on the effectiveness of custodial treatment as opposed to treatment in the community."

The council points out that the current system has led to longer periods in custody than would otherwise have been the case and has also encouraged the view that if one dose of custody fails, a further dose is required. This often leads to young property offenders, who had spent several years in institutions, being sentenced to borstal following reports to court which state that "clearly further custodial training is indicated."

The aim of the council is spelt out clearly: "The encouragement of treatment of an increasing proportion of young adults in the community, and the necessary switch of resources within the penal system in order to implement this change of policy to the benefit

of public and offenders alike." The central weakness of the report is that having called for this new direction in penal policy it pays so little attention to the means by which it might be brought about.

As expected, the council recommends that the three present custodial sentences for young adults should be replaced by a custody and control order. Under this order the individual would be imprisoned, the maximum time set by the court but the decision to release being in most cases the responsibility of the Home Office. Release would be followed by a period of supervision.

The council also recommends a new sentencing option, the control and supervision order which would, under the probation service, be expected to provide more intensive supervision than probation itself. In a note of dissent Mr Louis Blom-Cooper and three colleagues express doubts that these new sentencing arrangements will in themselves reduce the number in custody.

Mr Leo Abse, in a separate note of dissent, takes the argument a stage further and urges the creation of a new authority for young adult offenders, responsible to the Home Secretary but independent of the probation service. The most disappointing feature of the report is that the council as a whole failed to see the powerful logic behind these dissenting notes, and did not recommend a young adult authority which would be able to implement this essential new direction in penal policy.

There is every reason to suppose that if the administrative arrangements are left with the probation service no substantial change will occur. The new direction will require a higher level of leadership than has been generally evident since the

dissolution of the Prison Commission in 1963. In particular there has been an absence of leadership in relation to young adults since the 1930's when, under Alexander Paterson, the borstal system excited international attention. There are very few aspects of contemporary British penal policy which attract much interest abroad.

The council recommends that the bureaucratic status quo should not be disturbed, on the weak ground that a Young Adult Authority might lead to duplication of resources and would not allow for the full interchangeability of staffs throughout the system, with consequent diminishing of career prospects for some grades of staff. It comments that leaving matters as they are "is clearly the wish of the probation service itself". The council is equally respectful to the probation service. It would give responsibility for the supervision and control order to probation officers on the grounds that a new authority would be "seriously disruptive at a time when the probation service needs a period of consolidation and continuing growth."

Some American state systems have drastically reduced their reliance on custodial methods and developed a wide range of alternative community-based programmes and services. In some cases the services are purchased by the agency rather than

provided directly, allowing much greater flexibility.

Creative alternatives to custody gain much of their strength from the ideas and energy of offenders as well as from the commitment of staff involved. The content of the proposed supervision and control order is unimaginative and requires considerable rethinking.

There is no reason to suppose that an intensification of supervision or the invention of special requirements will improve results. It is not new restrictions that are required but a new relationship between the community, the offenders and those working with them. Restructured relationships that avoid placing the offender in a dependent and subservient role will be most successful when the agency is sensitive to the rights and needs of the offender. There should be a full and formal hearing whenever further restraints are placed upon the individual.

A further note of dissent, signed by Mr Justice Waller and three other members of the council, draws attention to the real dangers of the 72-hour detention power which the council would bestow upon probation officers. Such a power would be contrary to a perspective of the offender as a citizen with rights, and would dangerously close to practices such as house arrest being regarded as acceptable alternatives to imprisonment.

The advisory council's report presents the Government with the opportunity to ensure the spirit of the recommendations is taken to the community. The crucial step to be taken is the immediate establishment of a young adult authority to administer both the new sentencing and the new supervision and control order. Comprehensive planning and would almost certainly see no

need to build more places to hold young offenders.

Despite minor criticisms, the prison department is involved in a massive and very expensive programme of building new prisons at a time when such institutions are being phased out in much of the Western world. This building boom is likely to make Britain a showpiece of penal anachronism and obsolescence. The time has passed when new rationalizations for prison building can be justified.

At the beginning of this century incarceration was legitimized by promises of reformation in rural isolation from the influences of the city, with one penologist insisting that youngsters should "be rescued from 'the gaslight and the sun and the air and the pure, sweet air of the meadows'."

The rhetoric has now gone full circle, with the advisory council embracing the concept of the urban "neighbourhood institution" as a rationale for yet further construction. In view of the council's central recommendation to switch resources away from custodial institutions it is extraordinary that it did not urge an immediate halt to further building of them.

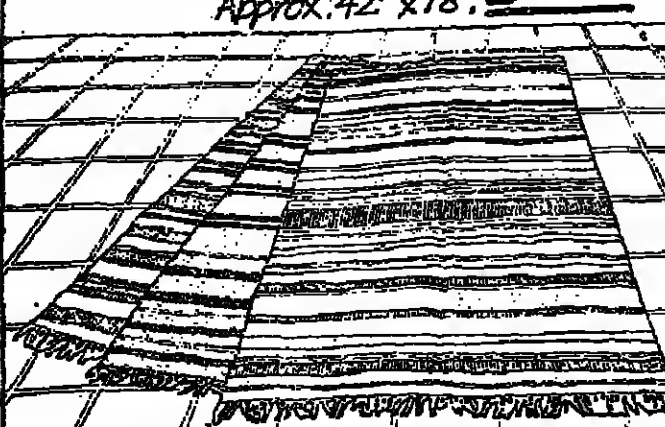
Britain has an opportunity, however belated, to break the vicious circle of repeated incarceration, and thereby to earn a reputation for enlightened penal policy. Dostoevsky, were he able to observe the contemporary scene, might well remark over the degree of civilization in a society can be judged by its abandonment of the prison ethos.

Andrew Rutherford

The author was deputy governor of Ewerthorpe Borstal from 1970-1973. He is a Fellow of the Academy of Contemporary Problems, Columbus, Ohio.

habitat

In India 'dunnies' are used as bedcovers as well as rugs. They're most at home on the floor however, because they are made there! The Indian village weavers peg the 'warpi' (the long bits that end in the fringes) into the earth floor. They then weave the brightly-dyed cotton yarn into traditional patterns. Each dunny is individual, hand-wearing, cheap. £4.95



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The next time you feel like doing something nasty to your geraniums, think twice. Plants have feelings, too. This is the view of Cleve Backster, an American with slicked back hair, Nixon style, who is head of a detection agency in New York.

Backster, 50, was in London to give the opening lecture of a five-day symposium at the Metropole Theatre in Victoria, on alternative ways of looking at things. The programme includes talks by several radical doctors and psychiatrists. Backster's was called: "Do plants think?"

One day eight years ago, Backster was watering his office plants in a greenhouse when, to his surprise, he decided to use his lie detector equipment to measure the flow of water from root to leaf. The pattern of the reaction was very similar to that of people experiencing a sense of well-being.

Next, Backster decided to burn a leaf of the plant. Before he could find a match, the plant showed very strong signs of stress. When he merely pretended to burn a leaf, the plant remained calm.

Backster wanted to run out into nearby Times Square shouting that a plant had read his mind, but instead he stayed indoors, and for the next seven years, did further experiments. He found that plants became agitated when bacteria in a car too of yogurt or in the sink about a spider, and anguished when some shrines were immersed in boiling water.

A plant which had become very attached to a female experimenter showed signs of sympathetic stress when her

The Times Diary

Protect your plants from worry

plane touched down. An African violet shrunk and "fainted" when an egg was boiled.

Backster concluded that there is a sentence in plants which might be consciousness, and was soon giving lectures to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Russian scientists and American botanists, and appearing on talk shows. Johnny Carson's show, he says, was "such an upsurge number that the plants would freak out", but they were very relaxed on the David Frost show.

Backster feels that the idea of green fingers probably comes from those who really love their plants and those who merely use them as decorations. Backster advises us to talk to our plants. He thinks that, like dogs, plants may have become so domesticated that they prefer the company of people to that of other plants. But he is not against eating them. The poor plant working himself up into an evolutionary ladder might be flattered to become part of a higher order.

Chilly

It was impossible to tell that anybody was boycotting the Chilean naval attaché's reception on Tuesday evening, the Chilean Navy Day. The bracing Chilean Navy Day. The United Service and Royal Aero

Club was packed tight with guests and the higher attendance could have been dangerous. I suspect that the boycott by British ministers encouraged friends of the Chilean junta to make a special effort to be there, and I saw several Conservative MPs.

The demonstration outside was rather a flop, with protestors outnumbered by police. Still, it was sufficient to induce a sense of daring among the guests, as though they were doing something faintly wicked by being there. It seemed to add sparkle to the dictatorial champagne.

I was reminded of the hazards of diplomatic party-going by the couple behind me in the reception line. "Isn't this," said the woman, "where we used to meet that nice man, what was his name?" "Quiet," snapped her husband, "that was last time. You mustn't mention his name. I think he's, er, out of favour."

Nobody asked me to show my invitation on the way in, but others had trouble. The reporter from The Guardian had to negotiate for some minutes before being allowed in, probably because he was wearing a denim suit. Even Peregrina Worthington, the right-wing journalist, had trouble at the door, although he was in a dazzling striped tuxedo. (He had not brought his invitation.)

Go North East, young man



Sky high

Readers who were worried about the fate of Derry and Tna na Roinn garden and restaurant when Biba took over the more will have mixed feelings about the new one, which opened this week. My reporter found the plan of the garden unchanged, but there are now fibreglass flowers among the real ones in the Tudor garden, a sweet stall and a children's garden with plastic animals and gnomes nearby. In the restaurant, with loudspeakers belting out Mozart, the waiters wear Biba T-shirts.

Most customers who had not known the old Derry's were delighted. A businessman from Manchester found it all "like Alice in Wonderland", but was undecided about the sculpture,

which he felt would be puzzling for the birds.

A fashionable young English couple who live nearby admitted to being reasonably impressed, but maintained that Disney could have done better with the flowers, which looked as if they would eat people. A German couple found that their child loved the garden, but said that at £3.50 and £5 for a set lunch, they could never afford the restaurant.

Former Derry's garden goes were out in force to view their old bunnies. A Kensingtonian in her eighties thought the waiters fun but missed the silence and elegance of the old show. A well-dressed Dolphin Square resident said it was not done to mix false flowers with real ones.

An elderly lady missed the talking mynah birds and the ducks that were to tame the wild walk through the restaurant. Another was most distressed about the "sky-high prices". "As far as I'm concerned—and I have more money than most—it's just not on."

Books by night

I have never felt an uncontrollable urge to buy a book after midnight, but I am willing to believe that there are those who have. And it is good to know that they will now be able to London's only late-night bookshop opened officially yesterday. It will stay open until two every morning—or longer, if necessary. The First Night Bookshop (get it?) is in Henrietta Street, near Covent Garden Market. When I went there yesterday evenings were still making the shelves and counters where refreshments

will be served with the Yet James Carters, and the shop, said that, in a library opening on a £2,000 worth of books between 8 pm and 2 am.

The shop is owned by J. Northman, who has two bookshops and a print publishing house in the Garden area.

Part of the aim of it is to stake out a claim for Covent Garden as a cultural centre when the market moves to Nine Elms. Carters believes that the market will include that and people who cannot book during the day.

"Booksellers," he said, "like dinosaurs, except that we know they're extinct, but they don't realize it, and to move with the dinosaurs."

This sets a high standard for entries to my cat the most complete catalogue of books ever compiled by Harold K. Fitch at the Chilton Castle, by Lake.

children



MOVE TO MODERATION

the Northern Ireland Executive not the British Government. The first committee, which moved first to loosen the lock in the province. If it have clarified its position in Sunningdale agreement a earlier the general strike, it is causing such misery and damage there, might have been averted. But it is a to its members that they reached their present agreement at all. It suggests that collective instinct for self-preservation is in working order, that is one source of political strength.

an essence of the Executive's position is that the Council island, which was envisaged in Sunningdale agreement which has proved to be the stumbling block among states, should be introduced at all. At first it would only of a council of ministers who would meet as a forum for consultation, cooperation, coordination of action by respective governments in on to prescribed social and economic matters. And it would be consultative interest in appointments. There the no transfer of powers to the council during the first stage. I would have no executive functions. The second stage I see the addition (by all agreement) of certain powers and the rest be transferred to the council. But—and this is crucial point—this second stage would not be entered upon there has been a test of strength at the next Assembly in Northern Ireland.

In spite of the embittered atmosphere generated by the general strike the significance of this agreement by the Executive should be felt in Northern Ireland. Mr Faulkner, perhaps for the first time since he began his post-Sunningdale cooperation with the British government, has won back some ground. Unionists have had the feeling that their interests, susceptibilities and aspirations have been sacrificed in an indefinite sequence of concessions. They now have evidence that their representatives on the Executive can arrest that movement. The SDLP members of the Executive also deserve credit for accepting the reality of the position, against strong inner and outer promptings, by agreeing that a fully-fledged Council of Ireland is just not on for the time being. They have compromised in order to give the power-sharing arrangements a chance of survival.

This should provide some practical reassurance for Protestant fears, though it may have come too late to head off the extra-constitutional challenge which has been mounted against legitimate authority in the province. The first reactions of loyalist leaders are discouraging. Nevertheless an effort should now be made to exploit the opening it provides. If ministers insist upon their declared refusal to negotiate with the Ulster Workers' Council, they should look hard for intermediaries with whom they can negotiate. For the Executive's statement on Sunningdale provides some basis for a truce.

The Government's firmness in

meeting the general strike in Northern Ireland has been commendable. Capitulation would mean the collapse of its authority and of whatever remains of the authority of the provincial Executive. It would also mean the collapse of the "middle way" policy which has seemed good to two British and two Irish governments and to a large, if diminishing, section of the Ulster people. That policy may be fatally stricken—and there are plenty of diagnosticians to say that it is—but so long as there is any fair hope of resuscitation it ought not to be abandoned. It remains the best, or the least bad, prospect of restoring civil peace to the people of Northern Ireland without their first having to fight it out between themselves.

The Government has been less skilful in putting its firmness into words. Ministerial remarks about the unrepresentative, sectarian, obscure or dubious character of the membership of the Ulster Workers' Council, justified as they may be, have left an impression that Ministers in London simply have not got the measure of what is taking place in Belfast or understood the nature of the support that this political strike is receiving. Similarly, to use the financial plight of the Harland and Wolff shipyard, the largest employer of labour in Belfast, as a means of leverage on the strikers is almost certainly to misunderstand their mood. The Northern Ireland Executive has shown that it is capable of taking account of the disturbed mood of the Protestant working class. Mr Wilson and his Ministers should show no less.

Salary levels: the philosophy of envy

From Mr Hugh Dykes, Conservative MP for Harrow East

Sir, Jo Grimond is not exactly known for talking nonsense (or writing it for that matter), but he has been in the slippery slope of illogicality in his comments on definitions (Letters to the Editor, May 20 edition).

There is a strong case for achieving high remuneration for socially indispensable groups like the health and welfare service categories to which he referred. Many such employees have been too low paid in relation to the demands made on them in often hard-pressed circumstances.

This is one clear and legitimate direction for public policy, into which indeed the usual party political atmospherics need not be injected.

However, to establish the "glaring contrasts" arguments as far as senior top people's salaries are concerned is ridiculous. There are perhaps a number of reasons why the following may be the main ones. Firstly, the strain, wear and tear and responsibility for conscientious senior administrators should be—and is—adequately rewarded by the mortality incidence for top business executives in intensive commercial activities.

Secondly, we suffer in Britain a more severe progression in personal wealth than any other major industrial society. There is no value in quoting Sweden for success in a hard world where one of the elements of successful economic performance must surely be the adequate reward of top managers.

In fact any top salary in both the public service and in private industry should be automatically quoted against the net equivalent after tax for a married man with two children.

Mr Grimond is correct in espousing the cause of more money and better conditions (often the latter are equally as important) for health service workers and others. He is right also in trying to revive the good old-fashioned principle of resignations at the top when too many mistakes are made. We seem collectively to have lost that habit in recent years.

But beyond that he is getting into dangerous territory. He is aiding and abetting that philosophy of envy which is summed up by the bus conductor at a recent political meeting who assailed a Member of Parliament for his party, and his assertion that it was "wrong" for him to receive more pay than a bus conductor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Salary levels: the philosophy of envy

I believe that bus conductors should be paid more, not only for their own sakes, but because we need an expanding public transport system.

But am I being foolhardy or irrational in suggesting timidly that MPs should receive more pay than public transport workers? The public is often only vaguely aware of the vast amount of work which active and conscientious Members undertake in the service of their constituents.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH DYKES,
House of Commons.
May 21.

From Mr Victor Ross
Sir, Mr Grimond must make himself clear. Is he saying that no man is worth £34,000 a year (which is disprovable nonsense), or that no man—being worth £34,000—must be paid what he is worth because he, Grimond, is unable to explain the facts of free enterprise in his constituents. Perhaps this inability accounts for his party's modest representation in the House of Commons.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR ROSS,
10 Templewood Avenue, NW3,
May 20.

From Air Commodore M. W. Palmer, RAF (ret'd)
Sir, It seems extraordinary to me that Mr Grimond should complain that a senior civil servant, on retirement, should "go off at once" to be chairman of a bank at £34,000 a year. Why, merely because he has an adequate pension, should he be obliged to be idle? I should have thought a man was to be congratulated if he could secure, on one career, his health and his accumulated wisdom and experience were thought to be worth £34,000 a year (gross, of course) in another market.

One wonders what advice Mr Grimond gives to the senior citizens who are so keenly anxious to reach pensionable age: does he tell them to down tools at once, stay at home, and get under their wives' feet; or, rather, to go on working if they feel like it and continue to make a contribution to the community—and incidentally, take themselves off its charge?

Corruption is undoubtedly a social evil. So, also, is waste, particularly of human abilities.

Yours faithfully,
M. W. PALMER, Air Commodore,
109 Clifford's Inn,
Fetter Lane, EC4.
May 20.

Powers of Cornish tinnners' Parliament

From Professor Robert R. Pennington

Sir, You are to be congratulated on giving a prominent place on the front page of your issue of May 21 to a meeting of the Tinnners' Parliament at Lostwithiel. Despite the light-hearted remarks made by your reporter, the participants in the parliament are convinced that they are exercising legal powers vested in the Tinnners of Cornwall and that they are justified in meeting to protect the rights of employees in the china clay quarrying industry in Cornwall.

Your correspondent is incorrect in saying that the Tinnners' Parliament was constituted by a Charter of 1201. The Charter of that year and the later Charter of 1305 were both silent as to the parliament, and at that time it seems from the few historical records we still possess that the parliament was not a statutory body as a combination of the four Stannary Courts of Cornwall in order to vote taxation and to affirm "their official and undoubted privileges and customs".

The present form of the parliament was established by a Charter of Henry VII in 1508, by which the consent of a convocation of 24 Stannators elected for the four Stannaries was made a condition precedent for the validity of legislation emanating from Westminster which affected tin mining in Cornwall, or the interests of the tin miners personally. It is by virtue of the provisions of this Charter that the present Tinnners' Parliament or Convocation, so assembled to assert that the current counter-inflation legislation affecting the wages paid to employees in the china clay industry has not received the assent of convocation, and is, therefore, ineffective.

It may seem odd that a Charter granted to tin miners should be invoked to protect clay workers, but it is a geological fact that every clay quarry contains a quantity of tin ore, and most clay quarries extract this ore in commercial quantities and sell it to the tin smelters for crushing and refining.

Moreover, we must not be put off by the fact that the china clay companies are not primarily concerned with mining, but only in so far as they have been decided by the Stannary Courts (which existed until 1897) that a clay quarry is in law a tin mine if tin ore is extracted from it and sold for

refining. For those interested, the most recent case is *Re Trevelyan Trevelyan Clay Works* decided by Vice-Warden Fisher on May 20, 1872, and reported in the *Royal Cornwall Gazette* of June 1, 1872, and this case followed an earlier similar decision of *Pearce v Gundry* decided by Vice-Warden Vivian on April 7, 1818, and on appeal by the Lord Warden, the Marquess of Hertford, on November 20, 1818.

It may seem odd in the middle of the twentieth century that a charter from the beginning of the sixteenth century should be invoked as a limitation on the powers of Westminster, but in our present conditions where arguments by dissatisfied employees usually take the form of threats of industrial action rather than reliance on legal provisions, the participants in the Cornish convocation are to be commended for the care they have taken to act within the confines of the law, and the Government should pay attention to their arguments. The Charter of 1508 is unequivocal in its requirement that convocation should give its consent to make the relevant legislation valid.

The English translation of the relevant part of the Charter (Patent Roll 23 Henry VII, Part II, m. 29.31) reads as follows: "And furthermore of our special grace we grant for ourselves and our heirs . . . that no statutes, acts, ordinances, provisions, restrictions or proclamations (*statuta, actus, ordinationes, provisiones, restrictiones, proclamationes*) made at any time hereafter shall be put into force in the said county (Cornwall) or elsewhere to the prejudice or burden of the same tinnners . . . or their heirs or successors or any of them unless before-hand there shall have been convened 24 good and lawful men of the four stannaries of the said county of Cornwall . . . whenever, to whatever extent and wherever such statutes, acts, ordinances etc. shall be made . . . unless with the assent and consent of the said 24 men so elected."

Nothing could be plainer than this. Yours truly,
ROBERT R. PENNINGTON,
Faculty of Law,
University of Birmingham.
May 21.

CHURCH AND STATE IN POLAND

appointment of a new under-secretary of state for religious affairs in Poland is as ambiguous as much else in Polish politics. It does not necessarily pre-empt a change in the confrontation between Church and State; but it is bringing sharper conflict in areas. The outgoing official, Skarzynski, was a faithful supporter of party orders. He was ousted by attempts by the church to overcome the very relations which characterized the later years of Mr Ulka's rule. The new man is Kazimierz Kakol, a hard-line member of the nationalist faction led by General Moczar, and a German and illiberal, not in all respects anti-episcopate, though Mr Kakol did the episcopate very well when, in his eyes, it had the national interest by a conciliatory letter to German bishops. Gierk, the party leader, a long and ultimately successful battle to reduce the influence of General Moczar, but of the general's supporters in influential positions. Mr has been simultaneously of the weekly newspaper

Pravda i *Zycie*, director of the school of journalism at Warsaw University, and a regular contributor to press, radio and television. It is possible that his ostensible promotion is intended to cut down his opportunities for disseminating his views. His new job does not allow him much power of personal decision, and it will presumably require him to relinquish at least some of his other responsibilities.

On the other hand there are still serious stresses in Church-State relations, and the dialogue could take on a different tone under Mr Kakol. The main problem is that the regime is introducing a far-reaching reform of the educational system which involves a great deal of much-needed modernization but also includes renewed attempts to win over Polish youth to communist ideology. Cardinal Wysynski, the Polish primate, has called it "the greatest threat to the Church in Poland in the last twenty-five years".

There is some truth in this but it has not helped relations with the Polish hierarchy. The Polish Church, conscious of its high role in the nation's history, and conditioned by years of confrontation with communism, has developed

a deep suspicion of compromise and of any attempt to build either doctrinal or political bridges between Marxism and Catholicism. Cardinal Wysynski rejects any concordat between Poland and the Vatican unless, among other things, the Catholic Church is given freedom to educate the nation's youth "in the spirit of the Gospel", unless discrimination against Catholics in public life is ended, and unless an independent Catholic press is established.

These are demands which no communist government would grant in full. Nor are they demands which the Church can abandon. Confrontation is inevitable. The question is whether the real interests of the Church are ultimately better served by the somewhat greater readiness of the Vatican to negotiate practical arrangements that may lessen political pressure on the Polish clergy. It is not an easy problem. Confrontation can be spiritually bracing, and the Polish regime is clearly challenging the Church to a battle for the minds of the next generation. But if the regime is willing to recognize the moral power of the Church it can, perhaps, expect some realism about its own political power.

The pensions football

From Sir John Walley

Sir, There must be a great deal of sympathy for Mr Cowley (Letters, May 15) and other pension scheme administrators in their difficulties flowing from the present Government's decision to abolish the state scheme of compulsory contributions. The Heath Government's 1973 pensions legislation, while maintaining its refusal to provide any other form of state earnings related pension after 1975. But is Mr Cowley being realistic in suggesting that in these days, when the party policies to acquire some kind of sanctity by being pushed through Parliament by the party whips?

Surely his criticism should embrace all those in and out of Parliament, who have been in the game of pension politics for all which started some twenty years ago in the pensions field. It is not the fault of the present Wilson Government that they are compelled, so early, to take immediate decisions about the future of the 1973 pension legislation, which was a deliberate political challenge, not only to the Heath Government's party opponents but to the policies of previous Conservative Governments.

Nevertheless, I hope that Mr Castle can be persuaded to think again along the lines suggested by Mr Cowley, by maintaining the existing graduated pension scheme (with or without improvements) until other arrangements for earnings-related state pension can be made effective. I am, myself, most concerned about the position, after 1975, of the very large number of workers, especially of women workers, who will then have no earnings related pension entitlement at all, either because they are not in a pensionable employment or because they do not continue in an employment for the minimum of five years required for even the modest preservation rights conferred by the 1973 Act.

The Labour Party, for many years, stigmatized the Macmillan Government's graduated pensions scheme as a "swindle" because of the alleged inadequacy of the extra pension rights earned by its graduates contributions and, although the last Wilson Government failed to make good the scheme's deficiencies, they did promise that the value of the pension rights would be protected against inflation in the same way as the flat-rate pensions.

Mrs Castle ought to be considering not only what her political opponents are likely to make of her announcement but what her supporters will think when they discover next year, that their much increased earnings-related contributions no longer earn even the "swindle" pensions offered by the 1959 Act, which have now, in money terms, become quite substantial. A promise of a "swindle" because of pensions under some vague future legislation will not be much of an answer to them.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WALLEY,
46 Rotherwick Road, NW11.

Indian nuclear explosion

From Dr Bikash Sinha

Sir, As an Indian scientist working in Britain I clarify a few points about your recent leader "India joins the Nuclear Powers" (May 20). India, no doubt, has become a potential bomb maker, but the long-term implications of the peaceful use of atomic energy are more socio-economic than political, which is indeed, as I believe, the aim of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission.

The advanced technology required for such a purpose acts as a spin-off to intricate nuclear technology, useful for mining, power and even agriculture. Such a spin-off cannot be expected from a bomb. More important, the technology developed is indigenous and hence the cost of such a nuclear plant is somewhat irrelevant, particularly so, because the plutonium used was obtained from the reactors.

Admittedly, India is a poor country, but her enormous scientific resources on agriculture would be rather naive; a balanced economic climate can be achieved only if a country develops a highly advanced technology along

with a basic agriculture—and that is what India is trying to do. I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
BIKASH SINHA,
Department of Physics,
King's College, WC2.
May 20.

From Mr Brian Wrobel
Sir, With regard to the recent Indian nuclear explosion, it may be pertinent to note that according to a 1968 UN report a modest nuclear force requires the expenditure of the tune of \$1,700 million over 10 years, whilst a small, high quality, force requires over the same period of time a budget of \$5,600 million. If the former is the desired aim it entails reducing the compounded Indian Civilian Growth rate to minus 3.33 per cent per annum. If it is the latter, the Indian defence budget will be raised to 37 per cent of GNP by 1980, and in constant terms the GNP itself will by that date be 25 per cent less than it was in 1968.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN WROBEL,
6 Lynne Court,
200 Goldhurst Terrace, NW6,
May 19.

KISSINGER'S SHUTTLE SERVICE

three weeks' shuttling between Jerusalem and Washington at the week-end. It is still quite uncertain whether he will or will not be succeeded in putting an Israeli-Syrian agreement. Optimism and scepticism have been almost monogamous in the remarks of officials and journalists trying to make sense of his interlocutors. To start with, optimism seemed to be mainly in Damascus, and scepticism mainly in Jerusalem. But yesterday it was a way round. While in a special session of the week called for Friday, at it was hoped the agreed would be announced, in a official news agency using Israel of stalling on the peace mission and obstacles in his path. It is clear that agreement reached on a line to Israel would withdraw, this will be just on the side of the town of But the exact nature of the problems is clear. Reports from

Damascus earlier this week suggested that they had to do with the linkage of the agreement to an eventual peace settlement involving restitution of all Syrian territory and recognition, in some form, of Palestinian national rights. But Dr Kissinger "himself" yesterday spoke of "details" such as the size of the buffer zone, the thinning out of troops and weapons on both sides, the position of the United Nations peacekeeping force, and an exchange of prisoners.

What is surprising, and in a sense encouraging, is that the negotiation should have been so little affected by the appalling drama at Maalot last Wednesday, which appeared calculated to upset it, and also by the savage Israeli reprisals against Lebanon which, although not perhaps on the same level of cynical and amoral cruelty, have none the less resulted in many more deaths than the Maalot tragedy itself (not sparing women or children) and have probably sown the seeds of terrorism in the minds of yet more Palestinian refugees.

What remains puzzling is the attitude of the Russians. Several times in the past few months their leaders have made public

statements which have been interpreted, by Israeli and by some Western commentators, as urging the Syrians and Palestinians to greater intransigence. Yet they continue to assert their right to a role in the peace-making process, and even sent Mr Gromyko to Cyprus to confer with Dr Kissinger in mid-June.

Their latest outburst against "Zionism and its imperialist allies" comes in a joint communiqué issued with the Libyan Government, whose Prime Minister, Major Jalloud, has been visiting Moscow. As the Libyan regime is probably the most fanatically anti-communist in the Arab world, the rapprochement with the Soviet Union seems unlikely to be full-hearted and indeed some Kremlinologists detect signs of disagreement in the phrasing of the apparently cordial communiqué. In so far as it is real, it is probably aimed less against Israel than against Egypt, whose relations with both Libya and Russia have deteriorated so conspicuously of late. It still seems that the Russians are not concerned to prevent peace in the Middle East so much as to prevent the establishment of a Pax Americana.

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Appointed children

Margaret Dawson
I am a parent of a dually-handicapped child, and chairman of a home catering for such children. I am deeply concerned to see alternatives to the hospitals, whose size and makes tragedies, such as South Oxendon, so much more humane. I am deeply concerned to see alternatives to the hospitals, whose size and makes tragedies, such as South Oxendon, so much more humane. I am deeply concerned to see alternatives to the hospitals, whose size and makes tragedies, such as South Oxendon, so much more humane.

ministry care for their children and young people? The success of such a scheme leads one to wish that much more could be done to help families pool their skills to augment statutory provision. Few parents wish to part permanently from their handicapped child. All parents need respite.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET DAWSON,
4 Florence Boot Close,
University Park,
Nottingham.
May 16

Trade union Bill

From Mr Cyril Crabtree
Sir, Your correspondent Mr Harry Samuels (Letters, May 16) says that the last government gave to registered unions a licence (S.96 Industrial Relations Act, 1971) to induce breaches of commercial contracts, whilst imposing the severest of

penalties on unregistered unions who do the same thing. He chides Mr Whitelaw for suggesting that the Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill provides "a licence for a union to do almost anything it chooses in pursuit of industrial action".

Whilst Mr Samuels' interpretation of S.96 is undoubtedly correct, the provisions of S.93 which do impose a restraint upon organizations, whether registered or not, who seek to induce breaches of commercial contracts with *extraneous parties*, persons who are not parties to the industrial dispute, and who have not in contemplation or furtherance of their dispute, taken any action in material support of a party to it.

Mr Whitelaw would, it appears, be justified in his censure of the proposed new measures.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL CRABTREE,
31 Tabors Avenue,
Great Baddow, Chelmsford,
Essex.

Valuing art treasures

From Mr Hugh Leggott and Mr George J. Levy

Sir, The Duke of Bedford, to whom the nation owes an incalculable debt not only for preserving Woburn and its treasures but making them accessible to all, draws attention (May 20) to the dangers to our national heritage posed by a wealthy tax.

We, as members of the art and antique trade, feel we must stress a difficulty to which the Duke does not refer and which is fundamental to the whole problem of including chattels in such a tax. Who would presume to rate themselves as qualified to undertake an accurate annual valuation of the contents of Woburn?

This intractable problem of valuation naturally extends from such splendid inherited accumulations of

works of art to collections, whatever their scale, which have been formed by living collectors. In view of the equally incalculable debt owed by our public museums and galleries to the far-sighted connoisseurs and generosity of active collectors, it would be a fatal error of judgment to discourage by recurring fiscal penalties the continuance of this civilised tradition.

Moreover, a wealth tax applied to works of art would run counter to the long-established policy of governments to encourage by legislation and otherwise the retention of works of art in this country.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH LEGGOTT,
Legatt Brothers,
30 Abchurch Lane, SW1,
H. Blairman & Sons Ltd,
36 New Bond Street, W1.

Nurses' pay

From Miss M. Fraser Gamble

Sir, Mr Cropper in his letter on agency nurses (*The Times*, May 16) correctly points out that benefits and allowances enjoyed by nurses in the National Health Service are not available to nurses employed by agencies. Nevertheless, it is very evident that it is to the considerable financial advantage of nurses (especially those newly qualified, and at least in the short term) to opt out of receiving these benefits by joining nursing agencies—basically profit-making organizations.

Mr Cropper's argument overlooks a growing practice among National Health Service nurses, whereby they work for agencies in their own time, on their days off, and at the end of periods of annual leave. This growingly numerous group of staff includes senior married nurses (even in the senior nursing officer grade), with families to support and who feel compelled, because of the low salary scales paid by the National Health Service, to supplement their income in this way.

How can they be expected to give of their best to the demanding jobs of nursing and bringing up a family

when their free time is being eroded in this way? The mental and physical health of nurses themselves are surely placed in jeopardy within such a self-defeating system.

I agree with Mr Cropper that agencies provide a useful service and indeed have done so for many years in my experience. The problem that now concerns us, however, is that they have recently proliferated at such an alarming rate with the result that too high a proportion of qualified staff working in the National Health Service hospitals (at least in London) are from agencies and it is this badly balanced situation that urgently needs adjustment in the best interest of patients, the nursing service and the nurse training programme.

In answer to the main problems raised in this letter lies principally with the low rates of pay being offered by the National Health Service to qualified nurses, particularly at the staff nurse and ward sister grades.

Yours faithfully,
MAUREEN FRASER GAMBLE,
Dale Cottage,
Wimborne,
Salisbury.
May 17.

Capital punishment

From Mr Walter Blum

Sir, Mr George Gale's and Lord Denning's pleas for the restoration of capital punishment do not convince me. Mr Gale (Letter, May 17) refers to Maalot. I am a Jew. The massacre at Kiyat Schemona and Maalot but not previously. So did the deaths at Nabatieh and the murders in Dublin and throughout Ireland.

Capital punishment is evil. It is not an established deterrent. It clearly does not deter criminals. The have other objects for their activities than "to free from their graves the corpses of executed bickers".

There is enough barbarism in the world. Let us not add to it but instead be grateful that the late Sydney Silverman lived long enough to witness the fulfilment of his life's ambition—the abolition in this country of an archaic barbaric punishment which to be credit Israel has persistently refused to put on her Statute Book.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER BLUM,
98 East End Road, Finchley, N3.
May 19.

Publicity after prison

From Mr Herbert van Thal

Sir, There has been much comment in your columns over our present day awry society. Stricking out like a sore thumb is the report of a television company's reception to a British youth recently released from prison by the authorities for peddling dope, by housing him in an expensive suite of a luxury hotel.

What can world opinion be?—that the British honour their wrongdoers—give praise to those who break the law and bring not merely the British law, but the law of the country in which they were a visitor.

The dignity of the Turkish authorities of that very considerable country must be sorely tried at our extraordinary behaviour.

Yours, etc.
HERBERT VAN THAL,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1.
May 21.

Archbishop's election

From the Reverend Derrick C. Darley

Sir, Your correspondent Canon Robinson strains at the gnat and swallows the camel, since the point at issue is whether the state should continue to nominate Bishops, Archbishops, Deans, Archdeacons, etc.

The Croucher and heir

From Mr Gordon McGregor

Sir, Alan Gibson's tribute to a Gloucestershire father and son (Sportsweek, May 18) recalled a boy-west-country musician in the early fifties. Opening the attack for the University of Bristol against a touring Cambridge college, I was deluded, by a few quick successes, toward a vision of early lunch and an afternoon swim. A slight delay, a buzz from the pavilion, and a partly figure emerged with a look of mild surprise, fostering our hunch that we might be "through" the real barrier.

What followed was a sharp lesson in line and length, as the best we could offer was peremptorily dismissed to all parts of the ground. Withdrawn, chastened, from the rout, to ruminate at third-man, near the score but I acquired after a mysterious assailant. "Reverend G. L. Jessop," came the grinning reply. "We were a bit short, so we picked him up on the way over."

Self esteem repaired, I felt—like Mr Gibson at his Cornish revelation—briefly in touch with the Immortal.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON MCGREGOR, Principal,
Bishop Otter College,
Chichester,
Sussex.
May 20.

Price rises in industry at a peak last month

By Hugh Claytor

Price increases in industry last month reached their highest number and their highest average since the start of Phase Three, according to the latest monthly survey by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

The institute recorded 683 rises with an average of 12 per cent compared with the previous record of 636 and just over 10 per cent in January. It comments that the lull in February and March seems to have been temporary.

It attributes the high level of increases last month to the effects of the rises awarded to the British Steel Corporation in March. Although the number of rises given to Category One companies rose faster than for Category Two, the size of increase rose much faster with Category Two.

The average size of increase for Category Two companies was 9.69 per cent in March and 12.01 per cent in April. The institute called the difference between them "an unexplained mystery".

The institute says that companies seem to be winning ever larger increases from the Price Commission. There were average rises of 13.35 per cent on plastics products in April compared with 12.44 per cent in March.

Many manufacturers said the steel increases were their main or sole justification for raising prices of finished products.

Move to boost rail freight

More than 100 of the largest companies in Britain have been asked to consider sending goods by rail rather than by road. Mr Fred Mulley, Minister for Transport, has written to the companies asking them to take part in discussions with British Rail to see how much of their road traffic could be diverted to rail.

Possible action by the Government or British Rail to encourage the transfer of freight to the railways will also be discussed.

TV revenue picks up

Independent television's advertising revenue improved slightly in April, falling only 14.5 per cent against April last year, compared with decreases of about 17 per cent in February and March. The Independent Television Companies Association said yesterday that net earnings in April were £12,625,728, against £14,771,938.

Collective bargaining best method for small firms, CIR study says

By Raymond Perman

A report published by the Commission on Industrial Relations today encourages small companies to take part in collective bargaining as the best method of determining pay and working conditions, dealing with common problems, resolving conflicts and grievances and achieving orderly change.

"These matters are of concern to firms of all sizes. Basically, therefore, provided support for it exists, we conclude that collective bargaining is relevant to small firms and properly conducted can make a positive contribution to the achievement of the overall objectives of the business," the report says.

The problem of trade unions and small firms has been highlighted recently by the Con-

Mech case, in which a dispute over recognition led to a six-month strike and a confrontation between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Industrial Relations Act.

The report says that few small companies seem to have acknowledged a need for workplace trade unionism and there is often a resistance both on the part of employer and employees towards it.

This is matched by lack of knowledge about small firms on the part of unions and a feeling that disputes involving a few employees can take up as much of a union official's time as those involving many thousands of workers to a large company.

The result is that a trade union begins to organize in a small firm only at a crisis point between the employer and his

workers and this can lead to the union itself being blamed by the employer for causing the issue to arise.

The report concludes that trade unions and employers' associations should improve their advisory services to small firms and try to involve them in their industrial relations activities. The Department of Employment should begin a programme of guidance for small firms and their employees in industrial relations and its conciliation and advisory service should develop specialist branches within each of its nine regions to deal with small firms.

CIR Report No 69: *Small firms and the Code of Industrial Relations Practice*; Stationery Office, 50p (by post 55p).

Airline head opposed to 'European power block'

By Arthur Reed

Air Correspondent

European airlines should not form a power block opposed either to the Americans or to other countries outside the EEC, Mr David Nicolson, chairman of British Airways, said yesterday.

Talking on the future of civil aviation to the Royal Society of Arts, in London, Mr Nicolson agreed that there was much to be said for arguments by the European Parliament in favour of simplifying, improving and rationalizing air transport.

"But where I would part company with the European view is in their desire for more unified management of airlines as distinct from closer commercial, technical and political cooperation," he said.

Cooperation between airlines should develop to such an extent that they were able to guide, on wholly commercial terms, a leading European manufacturing industry in which the expertise and tradition of British companies would have an enormous part to play.

Mr Nicolson said: "I adopt a less sympathetic approach to the European view that appears to favour much closer regulation of the industry to safeguard the interests of the flag-carrying airlines against the encroachments of charter competition."

We have never been fearful of fair competition to British Airways, he said, "and we are not in the business of clobbering anybody else to further our own interests."

Wealth tax 'may need 8,000 Revenue staff'

A staff of 2,000 to 8,000 might be needed to sort out the problems of the wealth tax, Mr Norman Price, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, said yesterday.

He told delegates at the annual conference of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in Scarborough, Yorkshire, that the tax was a big exercise needing a lot of thought.

"Just to show how difficult it is, can I indicate that there are a number of thresholds, that is exemptions limits, that have to be talked about for the amount of wealth the people should have before the tax begins to run?"

"Depending on which you take depends the number of staff you get. It might be 2,000 or anything up to about 8,000."

Until the Chancellor and Parliament decide where they want the thing to start, we cannot know how many staff we want.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Labour ignorance on private enterprise

From Mr J. Brian Crawford
Sir, I am pleasantly surprised to read in your columns Mr Healey's assurance that Labour is not out to destroy private industry. However, he and his colleagues are likely to destroy private enterprise unintentionally through ignorance of the conditions in which it thrives.

They are, in particular, busy creating a climate which inhibits productivity from increasing: 1. We are urged to re-equip. When we do, our employees naturally ask what is in it for them. The answer is £1.12 per week. How much productivity does Mr Healey think you can buy for a 2½ per cent or 3 per cent rise in pay? Even this cannot be paid over at the time management requires. There must be a three months delay and hours of discussion with the Pay Board.

2. Pensions: hours of management time has been wasted by the decision to make this subject a political football. If our management is re-working pensions, it is not attending to achieving greater productivity.

3. Increased direct taxation leads to high labour turnover as people change jobs to get more money, and so productivity suffers.

4. Higher company taxation, early payment of taxes, higher NI payments, higher local rates, all divert cash from reinvestment in industry and potential increased productivity suffers.

5. Planning delays slow down projects and increase costs.

Increased productivity is postponed.

6. Increased capital gains tax on sales of land takes away cash otherwise available for new equipment. An increase in productivity is removed.

The cautious growth of government, papers, white and green, absorb management time and divert managers from managing.

The list could be endless. This letter is a plea for Mr Healey, and his friends, to change their attitude. If they will work to create a climate favourable, or not positively against, private enterprise, then industry would achieve the increased level of productivity necessary to create the wealth needed to protect and improve this country's standard of living.

J. BRIAN CRAWFORD,
Jotian managing director,
Charles Early & Merritt,
(Winney) Ltd, Oxfordshire.

money unless that direct for the greater part of in the management of assets. It matters not what charges interest to the for that loan.

I am one of many of such a position. How my company be financed it is too young and too with too short a history merchant bank to be in other employment? My is now the world's best leader in its line—how the national interest to to be broken? What b or my company do to munity by seeking to world, by seeking exp half its production goe and by providing emp a development area? / initiative is penalized, company forced into li through lack of finance replace those experts, our foreign competitor replace them with i higher prices and lowe

If Mr Healey regard parasite, or in any way of help, I trust he will if he cannot say why i national interest for f as mine to be destroye it is against his (or any principles for me to replace those experts, our foreign competitor replace them with i higher prices and lowe

In the Finance Bill 1974, a director of a close company who lends money to his company which he has borrowed for that purpose, may not claim tax relief for the cost of borrowing that

From Mr A. S. Monckton
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money unless that direct for the greater part of in the management of assets. It matters not what charges interest to the for that loan.

I am one of many of such a position. How my company be financed it is too young and too with too short a history merchant bank to be in other employment? My is now the world's best leader in its line—how the national interest to to be broken? What b or my company do to munity by seeking to world, by seeking exp half its production goe and by providing emp a development area? / initiative is penalized, company forced into li through lack of finance replace those experts, our foreign competitor replace them with i higher prices and lowe

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Ultramar

Company Limited

Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Campbell L. Nelson, at the 38th Annual General Meeting on 22nd May, 1974.

In our Annual Report we have given you a full and pictorial view of what we have been doing in Ultramar. The highlights are: firstly, record financial results for 1973 which gave us a cash flow from operations of £14,757,000 and a profit after tax of £7,844,000. I learnt a few days ago that on these results we are, based on profits over a ten year period, amongst the very top growth companies quoted on the London Stock Exchange. Our profit in 1964 was £398,000. Secondly, our technical problems at the Quebec Refinery were solved and we were able to place the Quebec refining and marketing operation on a full profit and loss basis on 1st June 1973, which gave us a good profit for the last seven months of the year. The Quebec Refinery is in excellent condition and during this month has been running at over 110,000 barrels per day. Thirdly, our widespread operations in Canada, USA and the UK, together with our shipping and Caribbean operations and world wide trading, all contributed to this profitability and continue to do so in 1974. Fourthly, the Group in Indonesia in which we have a 35 per cent interest continued its success in drilling operations and should receive its first revenue from oil in July. The large Badak gas and condensate field is expected to begin commercial production early in 1977 and should make a substantial contribution to our profits. Fifthly, the North Sea group in which we have a 6 per cent interest discovered in 1973 the Maureen oil field, about 170 miles east of Scotland. A second well is more fully evaluating this discovery and this will be followed immediately by a third well. Sixthly, our shipping interests have continued to expand and have become an important part of our business. The two 82,000 ton American flag OBOs, on which we have 20 year charters, have come into service. These ships and our seven wholly owned vessels have operated well. The charters of a number of ships which

we engaged last year have expired or will do so shortly. We shall have no problems in replacing such tonnage as may be required for our operations. We shall also have two 90,000 ton American flag tankers, on which we have 20 year charters, entering our service during 1974.

Finally, there is the significant change in our loan structure, giving us a substantial replacement of short-term money by longer term loans. In August 1973 we obtained a 7 year loan of 40 million Swiss francs. We have followed this with a 37½ million dollar loan in March 1974, repayable over 20 years.

The oil industry is faced by many uncertainties created by pressures from the crude oil producing countries and by the consuming countries imposing a variety of price, export and import controls, as well as new taxes. There is going to be nationalisation in Venezuela. We hope to be able to continue to obtain substantial quantities of crude oil from that country for our refineries but that will depend on the economics as compared with other available sources.

Two important factors emerge. One is that, as there is a high degree of operational and political risk in all phases of the oil industry, it is essential that successful operations should achieve a high rate of return on the funds invested. Producing and consuming countries will suffer alike if that is not allowed to happen. It is useless to accept a rate of return which is no better than the rates of interest which can be obtained on loan money. The oil industry would start to decline at a time when the world for some decades will depend on oil and gas for the greater part of its growing energy needs. In 1973 the oil companies did not receive a sufficiently high return on funds invested even though they recovered well from the poor results of 1972. The returns which have been reported are

based in the main on historic costs and do not allow for the high replacement costs. In our case, the return on funds we employed in 1973, equity and borrowed, was only 11 per cent and on sales revenue it was 4.6 per cent. The second important factor is that, despite the uncertainties, an independent group of companies such as ours operating in many countries and engaged in all phases of the oil industry is able, as we have demonstrated, to operate profitably.

Our policy is to continue to expand in all phases of the industry. In particular, we are accelerating our exploration and production efforts. In addition to Indonesia, North Sea and other regions indicated in our Report, we have submitted a bid for drilling rights in Iran and await the outcome of that bid.

We expect to continue our record of growing profits in 1974. We have got off to a good start in the first quarter. You will be pleased to know that net profit after tax is £3,049,000. Taxation on profit is £2,071,000 and includes for the first time a provision for deferred taxation. Cash flow from operations amounts to £5,616,000. In arriving at these results we have made substantial provisions for retroactive charges.

In the first quarter of 1974 the Canadian Government would not allow oil product prices to rise and reimbursed the oil companies for the producing country tax increases on crude oil imported during that quarter. These payments are brought into our profits only as we sell products derived from this imported crude oil.

I want to conclude with some words about Ultramar people. Lord Tangley died shortly after our last Annual Meeting. He was Chairman from 1946 to 1970. Though Ultramar was only one of his many interests he was devoted to the company and his tremendous skill, energy and courage helped

in large measure to overcome the difficult times in our early history and put us on the road to our present position. We mourn the loss of an outstanding personality and a good friend.

Arnold Lorbeer, who has been with great distinction our Chief Executive Officer of the operating companies for nearly 20 years, is retiring from that position at the end of June. I am very glad to say that he will continue as a director of Ultramar and as Chairman of the principal operating companies and also engage in some valuable special studies. We shall, therefore, continue to have the services of my exceptionally gifted friend. Lloyd Bensen, who has proved himself over the years as a brilliant businessman, will take over as Chief Executive Officer of the operating companies. We all wish him well and have the greatest confidence in him. Lloyd Bensen will be very ably assisted in the control of operations by Dale Austin, who has been for many years outstanding in our growing business.

In the audience there are a number of our other top executives. They come in from Mount Kisco, New York, where we have our operational headquarters; from Los Angeles, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec City and St. John's, Newfoundland, and our UK to executives are here. When the formal business of this meeting is concluded I propose to introduce them to you. You have invested in them and on your behalf I want to thank them and our other executives and staffs for their tremendous efforts, application and skills which have led to the results I have presented to you.

The 1973 Report and Accounts were adopted. The one for 20 scrip distribution was approved. The authorised capital was increased to £10 million. The retiring Directors, namely, Sir Kenneth Barrington and Mr. L. E. Bensen, were re-elected.



Mr. Campbell L. Nelson and Mr. Arnold L. Bensen

SNIA VISCOSA

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Head Office: Via Montebello, 18, Milan ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held 30th April, 1974

The Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 30 April 1974 and chaired by Mr Luigi Santa Maria. In 1973 sales registered 308,000 million lire, an increase of 27.4% on the 1972 figure.

Sales of the whole group, taking in associated companies both in Italy and abroad, amounted to 514,000 million lire, a rise of 24.8%.

The Report describes the activities of the different Divisions in which the Company operates. The Textile Division enjoyed a good market, with demand exceeding supply. This Division's sales were up by 28.6%, and further advances were made during the year to improve the production of synthetic fibres as against artificial fibres. The proportion between these two kinds of fibre rose from 1.15% in 1972 to 1.36% in 1973.

The Chemical Division sales rose by 38.9% and those of the Engineering and Industrial Construction Division by 10.9%. The Report goes on to give full information on research activity, the labour situation and the associated companies at home and abroad. The business of these latter companies was also better in 1973 by comparison with 1972.

The Report closes with a review of the appreciable results achieved in 1973 despite the price freeze, shortage, and higher cost of raw materials. Having attained the production and trading objectives of the 1968-1973 plan, the Company has launched the 1974-1978 plan which foresees investment totalling L250,000 million.

Finally, the Report deals with the various items in the year's accounts. Operations concluded with a net profit of 85 million lire after allowances and provisions coming to 25,616 million. The net profit was transferred to the staff security fund.

In order to be able to distribute 75 lire net per share to the shareholders an amount of 4,007 million lire has been transferred from the share premium account.

During the Meeting the Chairman gave other figures concerning the year's progress. As evidence of the Company's development, due very largely to improved efficiency, the Chairman detailed that the ratio between sales and capital invested in the production process went up from 64.9% in 1972 to 71.8% in 1973, whilst sales per member of staff rose from 9.5 million to 12.1 million lire.

Likewise the proportion of purchases to sales by value went down between the two years from 58.2% to 52.5%, making the value added as a proportion of sales go up from 41.8% to 47.5%. Results have also been positive in the first four months of the present year. Sales equalled 132,000 million lire, showing an increase of 51.9% over the same period last year.

The Meeting then approved the Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Accounts and the proposals for transferring the net profit to the staff security fund and drawing on the share premium account to provide the shareholders with 75 lire per share. The following Directors were then confirmed in office Alessandro Brunetti, Eugenio Corfi, Libero Lenzi, Carlo Pesenti, Luigi Santa Maria, Adolfo Tino and Tullio Torchiari. After the Meeting the Board of Directors confirmed the appointments of Mr. Luigi Santa Maria as Chairman and Managing Director, and of Mr. Carlo Pesenti as Vice-Chairman. The other Directors with appointments are Mr. Paolo Marinotti, Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Mario Schimberni, Managing Director.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Devenish

Brewers—Weymouth & Redruth

J.A. Devenish & Company Limited announces unaudited Group Results for 24 weeks ended 15th March 1974.

	This Year £	Last Year (Adjusted) £	Full Year to 28.9.73 £
Turnover—excluding V.A.T.	3,061,805	3,098,060	7,668,205
Turnover—adjusted to same basis as this year	3,061,805	2,664,000	7,234,000
Profit before Tax (Increase £38,915—27%)	180,795	141,880	874,210
Corporation Tax—estimated	94,000	58,900	362,719
Profit after Tax	86,796	82,980	511,491
Preference Dividend—net	6,243		6,243
Profit—attributable to Ordinary stockholders	80,552	74,060	498,228
Interim Ordinary Dividend—net	50,589	45,990	158,494
Rate of Ordinary Dividend	5½%	5%	16.908%

Prices were increased in February 1974 mainly to cover the increased cost of malt.

The Board wish to emphasise that the full year profits are very dependent on the summer holiday trade in the South West of England. Warrants will be posted on 12th July payable on 16th July to stockholders on the register at close of business on 27th June. Ordinary Stock Register closed 28th June to 12th July.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Dunlop off to a good start, but group 'faces difficult year'

By Our Financial Staff

The profits of Dunlop's activities in the first four months of the current year have been running ahead of the same period last year despite the effects of the three day week. Sir Reay Geddes said yesterday.

He added that sales of the Pirelli operations were also up and described their profitability as satisfactory. It seemed clear, however, that the group as a whole was facing a "difficult year".

In his annual report, Sir Reay writes that the second half of last year was better than had been expected at the time of the interim statement last October. Even so, the second half had been adversely affected by rising raw material and other costs, which were not fully recoverable and then only with some delay.

In addition, profitability had been affected by industrial action in both the company's and

its customers' factories. The overall impact of these disputes was to cost the company some £3.75m and the employees £1.5m. Losses from industrial disputes in the previous year amounted to some £2m.

Commenting on the trading background last year, Sir Reay states that in the EEC the problem of over capacity on the car tyre business was aggravated by the effects of the energy crisis in the latter part of the year and that profits were depressed, especially in France and Germany.

In product areas outside the automotive industry, however, results were better than in 1972. In geographical terms, the main growth last year came from South America, Africa and Asia. The profit attributable to Dunlop shareholders from these areas rose from £3.8m in 1972 to £4.1m. Further, shareholders are to get a two-for-one scrip. The dividend is 3.93p against 3.67p.

In November, EP gave a warning of a lower outturn. Pre-tax profit, however, climbed 32 per cent to £15.5m (including credit from currency fluctuations of £285,000) against £10,000 (adjusted) on turnover advancing from £13.79m to £23.11m.

Results

Sheffield Twist rebounds with trebled outturn

Not only has Sheffield Twist & Steel achieved full recovery from the 1972 trough, but turnover and profits in 1973 have been pushed through to fresh peaks.

Taxable profits were almost trebled from £483,000 to £1.4m, coupling a first-half jump from £204,000 to £608,000. In the second half the group really took off to produce profits also nearly threefold greater at £808,000. Turnover was 30 per cent greater at £11.8m.

The group is another of those that seems to have shrugged off the miners' strike. In fact, the board says that liquidity so far this year has continued to improve and trading has remained profitable. Bank borrowings last year were cut from £1.9m to £1.2m. Earnings a share reached 6.7p (4.4p) and the dividend is raised from 3.87p to 4.06p.

N Eastern Timber

For the second year running, taxable profits of North Eastern Timber are almost doubled, this time to £804,000 on turnover of £5.6 per cent up to £13.5m. Moreover, trading for the first three months of the current term has been better than expected, and the board is looking for satisfactory results for the full term.

Apart from a rise in dividend from 2.84p to 2.99p, shareholders will receive a one-for-five scrip issue. Earnings a share are 11.2p, against 7.2p.

Burco Dean

In the half year to March 31 Burco Dean, makers of domestic appliances and kitchen equipment, were badly hit by the industrial unrest and increasing costs of labour and raw materials. Taxable profits were cut from last year's peak half-time level of £666,000 to £409,000, and indications are that the group will not repeat

Leap at Time Products

Promising a "substantial" increase in November of about 50 per cent against the previous year's record £824,000, Time Products (watches and jewelry) in the event comfortably exceeds the target. It also proposes a further scrip of one-for-four.

After six months pre-tax profits were 82 per cent higher and for the full term to January 31 more than doubled from £824,000 to £1.69m, with the trading level rising from £604,000 to £1.32m. Earnings per share work out to 19.22p (13.98p) while the total payment is raised from an adjusted 2.02p to 2.13p.

Chas Spreckley

With interim profits up 23 per cent to £393,000, Charles Spreckley says uncertainty in the property market will adversely affect results for the current 15-month period. No interim payment is planned, but this will be taken into account later.

Gieves group

Although interest charges more than trebled to £104,000 profits of Gieves Group, the tailoring concern, jumped 43 per cent to a record £531,000 last term. This includes only three months from the Redwood book manufacturing companies. Total turnover rose from £4.3m to £6.1m.

London United Inv

Taxable profits of London United Investments rose 137.7% to £537,000 for 15 months, on turnover up from £2.35m to £3.36m. On net profits of £277,000, against £323,500, the board is proposing a dividend of 4.18p compared with 5p. Shareholders may opt to receive a scrip issue in lieu.

SA Breweries

To follow a 32 per cent rise in net profits to £28.8m (£18m) of this year, South African Breweries are forecasting further sound growth this time "in the belief that consumer expenditure will be maintained at a high level". The group also hopes to contain costs.

Northgate predicts jump in income

Mr Pat Hughes's Northgate Explorations is forecasting that pretax income for 1974 should reach £16m (£6.5m) and the cash flow £20m (£5.6m). Last year's net income was of the order of £9.1m. The forecasts assume that metal prices will remain strong with lead averaging 30c after 42c, silver 50c, and copper 15.6c a pound or £1,000 a ton.

For the March quarter the cash flow rose from \$3.02m to \$3.71m and net income from \$2.03m to \$2.63m, equivalent to an increase from 34c to 44c a

share. This time, a tax provision of \$1.2m has been introduced and it is expected that the tax rate for the remainder of this year and subsequently will be of the order of 50 per cent.

Production at the Tynagh mine is expected to be around 50,000 tons of concentrate compared with 49,331,157 tons, following the changeover to underground mining. At Gortum, sales of concentrates are likely to be maintained at around 13,700 tons. The shares closed 10p lower at 310p ahead of the announcement.

Business appointments

Mr R H Grierson on GEC board

Mr R. H. Grierson has been appointed a director of The General Electric Co.

Mr John Britten has been elected to the board of The Fairclough Co. Mr E. Havemann has been appointed a director of Shell UK.

Mr R. K. Merkey has been named vice-president of First National City Bank responsible for its European petroleum department.

Mr R. A. Holthaus has been named managing director of FNCB's Channel Islands subsidiary.

Miss Josephine Hart, Mr John Houslander and Mr Colin Martin have joined the board of Haymarket Publishing.

Mr John Buck has been appointed assistant general manager with special responsibilities for staff matters at Barclays Bank.

He succeeds Mr Douglas White, who retired after 42 years service. Lord O'Brien of Louthbury has become chairman of the International Council of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. New York.

He succeeds Lord Shawcross, who has retired after heading the council since it was formed in 1967. Lord Shawcross continues as an adviser to the company on international operations (Business diary, page 21).

Mr H. T. Nicholson has joined the board of United Gas Industries and will become chairman in succession to Colonel G. W. Rabe, who retires from the board in August.

Mr Barrie Heath and Mr P. J. Custis have been appointed to the boards of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (UK) and Guest Keen & Nettlefolds (Overseas).

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Highlands & Lowlands reveal £42m surplus

Expectations for two groups in the palm oil, rubber commodity sector, Highlands & Lowlands, Para Rubber and Kuitan Group, have been amply satisfied in full-time results, while Eastern Produce (Holdings), a substantial camponium trading group in which Jessel Securities Group 37½ per cent stake comes out much better than promised in November.

The estimated outturn for Highlands in October (after seven months) were for "considerably higher" profits, which is the event show a 64 per cent surge to £4.67m on turnover up from £7.03m to £13.45m.

Of the total, some £2.53m (£1.36m) came from surplus on land sales. It is also disclosed that estate properties have been written up to £50.6m, giving a revaluation surplus of some £41.7m. Further, shareholders are to get a two-for-one scrip. The dividend is 3.93p against 3.67p.

In November, EP gave a warning of a lower outturn. Pre-tax profit, however, climbed 32 per cent to £15.5m (including credit from currency fluctuations of £285,000) against £10,000 (adjusted) on turnover advancing from £13.79m to £23.11m.

Agreement on payments to Lines creditors

To save the cost of lengthy litigation and to allow dividends to be distributed to creditors at an early date, a "compromise" agreement has been signed by the joint liquidators of Lines Brothers, the liquidators of some subsidiaries, Hamley Brothers and Lloyds Bank.

All outstanding claims by Lloyds Bank against the toy group, including one for the repayment of a £6m overdraft, will be settled on agreed terms, as will most of the claims between companies within the group.

Completion is expected to take place on June 14, but the agreement is subject to the approval of shareholders of Hamley (other than Lines Brothers) at a meeting on June 13. It will also have to be passed by the committees of inspection of some Lines offshoots.

Rollmakers optimistic

Management accounts at British Rollmakers show a small surplus for the first quarter and considering the short week, the board sees this as satisfactory. Orders are good, exports particularly.

The group is committed to heavy plant expenditure and together with the cost of financing stock at inflated prices, Mr D. Dodd, the chairman, admitted to yesterday's meeting that the group is no longer cash-rich. A further rise in home-market prices has been applied for from June 1.

Parkland Textiles

Sales at Parkland Textiles (Holdings) rose from £13.6m to £18m in the year to March 31, giving a record net profit of £322,000, against £14,000. The pre-tax, however, is down from £1.03m to 1.01m.

Trianco victim of Mid-East war

Complete collapse of the oilfield sales market, because of the Middle East conflict, plus production disruption through redeployment of its headquarters, are blamed for a deep slide into the red by the reorganised Trianco Group.

But, despite the market conditions have enabled the company to increase substantially its sales of solid fuel appliances this year. For 1973 the pre-tax loss was £265,000, against one of £34,000.

Redfearn set for a strong recovery after first half profits setback

By Tony May

Shareholders of Redfearn National Glass were given a warning in the annual report that the first half would be affected by the power restrictions and the rebuilding of a furnace at Barnsley. In the event, taxable profits fell 32 per cent to £382,500, which Mr S. Race, the chairman of this major glass container manufacturing group, says is "only slightly below the budget forecast, in spite of the unprecedented difficulties arising from the energy crisis. However, a

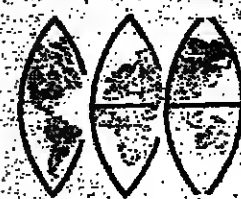
big improvement is expected in the second half.

The market, on the other hand, marked the shares down 6 points to 58p, having expected a profit of about £560,000.

The turnover emphasises the irony of a fall in profits at a time of high demand with its rise of 15 per cent to £9.8m. Net profits are down from £309,500 to £179,500, but the dividend is increased from 1.25p to 1.3p gross (and maintained at 0.87p net), underlining the board's confidence in a second-half revival. This is based on expected benefits from higher

prices, plus the additional activity which will result from the rebuilding programme. The furnace programme delayed by materials and the late delivery of equipment during the week. This delay made of production which into the second half, the Barnsley furnace came on stream during the year.

As a result of steep increases in the cost of raw materials, transport, packaging, and electricity, the cost of oil, which was increased from



C.E. Heath & Co. Limited

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS REINSURANCE BROKERS AND UNDERWRITING AGENTS

GROUP PROFITS

Preliminary Results for the Year Ending 31st March,

	Year to 31st March, 1974 £	Year to 31st March, 1973 £
Income		
Brokerage	5,019,000	4,067,000
Underwriting commission receivable	630,000	550,000
Underwriting fees	773,000	514,000
Underwriting expenses recovered	1,084,000	913,000
Investment income and interest (gross)	772,000	563,000
	8,278,000	6,607,000
Operating Profit		
Broking	1,750,000	1,222,000
Underwriting	1,036,000	750,000
Other	5,000	4,000
	2,791,000	1,976,000
Other Income less Expenditure	160,000	281,000
Profit before Taxation and Minority Interests	2,951,000	2,257,000
Taxation	(1,462,000)	(837,000)
Profit before Taxation Credit, and Minority Interests	1,489,000	1,420,000
Taxation Credit		57,000
Profit before Minority Interests	1,489,000	1,477,000
Minority Interests	(9,000)	(16,000)
Net Profit available for appropriation	1,480,000	1,461,000
Total dividend per share (gross equivalent)	11.025p	10.1p
Earnings per share	23.0p	22.1p

Investment income has been presented this year in accordance with the recommendations of the Institute of Chartered Accountants and similarly exchange gains arising from realignment of currency are now included under Other Income less Expenditure. The comparative figures for 1972/73 have been adjusted accordingly.

The Directors are recommending a final dividend of 5.209p per share equivalent to a gross amount of 7.775p per share. With the interim dividend paid in January this year this will make a total dividend for the year equivalent to 11.025p per share gross (1973—10.5p per share) the maximum income permitted under the current legislation.

As an alternative the Directors propose to recommend to Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting that ordinary shares in lieu of the cash dividend should be allotted fully paid to such shareholders who elect to receive their dividend in this way. The allocation of shares will be based on the average of the Stock Exchange middle-market quotation over the 5 days immediately following 24th May 1974 and is likely to be in the region of 1 new share for every 50 ordinary fully paid shares held. Full details will be circulated to shareholders with the published Report & Accounts on 5th June 1974 together with the Notice of the Annual General Meeting which will be held on 3rd July 1974. Subject to the approval of that meeting final dividend warrants and new certificates will be posted to Shareholders on 10 July 1974.

The Directors are also recommending a one-for-three bonus issue and a special resolution to give effect to this will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

F. R. D. HOLLAND, Chairman

Copies of the full accounts will be obtainable on 5th June 1974 from the Secretary C. E. Heath & Co. Limited, Bankside House, 107/112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 4AJ. Telephone: 01-283 1020.



10th SUCCESSIVE YEAR OF GROWTH

	1973	1972
Sales	£200	£200
Profit before tax	£6,600	£37,900
Earnings before ordinary shareholders	£5,521	£3,507
Before extraordinary items	2,781	2,000
After extraordinary items	3,217	2,000
Earnings per ordinary share before tax and extraordinary items	46.04p	42.79p

- International base of operations widened providing a valuable stabilising factor with fluctuating trade conditions.
- Overseas companies provided 58% of Group profit and 93% of 1973 increase.
- Crepac Inc., U.S.A., acquired 1st January, 1973, contributed £1,626,000.
- Orders received during the first quarter of 1974 were significantly higher than in the similar period of 1973.

A.P.V. HOLDINGS LIMITED

P.O. Box No. 4, Crawley, Sussex RH11 0JH. The Group acts as process engineers, plant manufacturers, fabricators and steel foundry, particularly to the brewery, chemical, dairy, food and petroleum industries.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Confidence in gilts sustained

Renewed strength in the gilt market, which was encouraged by the fall in commodity prices and by the government report on North Sea oil prospects, provided the main feature of yesterday's stock market. Equities remained mostly unaffected by fears that the collapse of the property market might bring major problems for the banks.

Particularly disturbing yesterday was the persistent suspicion at major banks, as well as secondary lenders, might have suffered heavy losses. The firmness of gilts was slow to work through to share prices, but there was a net 2.0 down at 232.5, after 291.6. The Times index edged 0.87 to 116.18. Turnover in equities was thin, with a day's recorded gains at more than £350.

In the gilt edged market, the 1 1/2 per cent opening 1/16 point with buying in the morning lifting prices to edge up there. They closed at the 1 1/2 per cent with a net 1/16 and 1 point. An additional gain was recorded, the 5 per cent 1976-78, which went up 7/16 point.

'Longs' also did well. After going 1/2 point up, they advanced in the morning to be 1 1/2 better at one point. But the afternoon prices eased to a shade and gains were limited to 1/2 point in most of the equity side, banking

shares took a heavy knock at first on rumours of their involvement in the set-back in property shares. A good recovery was made during the day, although the base rate cut from Barclays, announced at the end of the session, took a few pence off Barclays Bank (225p).

Irish banks turned lower, reflecting market dislike for the terms of the rights issue from the Bank of Ireland, as well as the continuing disturbances in Ulster. Bank of Ireland fell 7p to 358p. Another response to the Belfast troubles came from shares in Hawland & Wolff, 1p off at 16p after the British Government statement on the current situation.

Secondary banks looked firmer although confidence remained thin. First National Finance, helped by wider publication of the board's statement, quickly recouped an early loss to close 2p up at 20p. Keyser Ullmann gained 2 1/2p to 112 1/2p.

Property shares had a better session but failed to attract significant institutional support. Housebuilding issues, widely seen as new in line for trouble, looked unhappy.

But company results continued to help the market. The 10p share of House Investments (55p) turned higher after disclosing good profits for the first half year. Courtauld (108p) and Becham Group (221p) edged forward ahead of today's preliminary results.

In oil shares attitudes were sharply divided between United States orientated and domestic companies. BP (466p) ran into some American selling towards the close of the session. Occidental Oil, however, was firmer on the news from the North Sea drilling rig. But Thomson Organisation, a member of the same consortium, fell 12p to 194p after profit-takers cut into the recent gain. A good trading statement helped Ultramar.

Engineering shares picked up from the day's lows. BLMC ended unchanged at 13p, having touched the low point, while GKN (810p) and Tube Investments (252p) rallied to close at average levels.

Brewery and distillery shares fared badly after bad trading statements. Teachers' (111p) lost further ground after overnight reading of the poor profit news. Similar trading news hit both Wolverhampton & Dudley Breweries and Driven Breweries. Bass Charrington's half-timer was much as expected and did nothing for share price.

In funds, Robertson weakened ahead of today's expected statement of results. Elsewhere, Redfern Glass closed in rising trading news, and Burco Dean ran into sellers.

The rise in the bullion price brought a sharp—and probably overdone—recovery in gold shares. Turnover was light, but Press Steels (£17 1/2) and Reef (26p) managed higher closing levels.

Issues & Loans

London market for Goodrich

B. F. Goodrich, fourth largest tyre manufacturer in the United States, is obtaining a listing on the London Stock Exchange in recognition of its growing international involvement. The company already has a quotation in Amsterdam.

Although best known as a tyre-producer, Goodrich is placing increasing emphasis on its chemical and industrial product operations, which last year accounted for 47 per cent of turnover and 66 per cent of operating profits. The bulk of Goodrich's investment programme—likely to rise from \$106m last year to \$150m this year—is to be concentrated on expanding this side of the business with particular emphasis overseas. Last year the overseas companies contributed a third of profits.

Sales in 1973 rose from \$1,447m to \$1,661m and net earnings were up from \$50m to \$56.1m, representing earnings per share of \$3.76 and putting the shares, at \$20.1, on a p/e ratio of just over 5. So far this year first quarter earnings per share have risen from \$0.89 to \$1.01.

Canon slips

Despite the raising of the coupon from 7 1/2 per cent on the \$15m 15-year convertible Eurobond issue by Canon Inc. of Japan, the issue got away to a thin start in the market yesterday with prices of 96.98 being quoted. The conversion premium was fixed at 4.94 by the lead managers Yamachi Securities and Hill Samuel, but after Canon's share price fell in Tokyo the premium had widened to 7.3 per cent.

Christopher Wilkins

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Country	Issue	Price
Belgium	1974-1984	100.00
France	1974-1984	100.00
Germany	1974-1984	100.00
Italy	1974-1984	100.00
Japan	1974-1984	100.00
Netherlands	1974-1984	100.00
Spain	1974-1984	100.00
Switzerland	1974-1984	100.00
UK	1974-1984	100.00
US	1974-1984	100.00

Latest dividends

Company	Dividend	Year	Prev
Admiral (25p) Int	2.01	1973	1.75
Bass Charrington (25p) Int	3.62	1973	3.62
Burco Dean (25p) Int	1.65	1973	1.57
Camellia Int (10p)	1.35	1973	1.35
Chamberlain & Hill (25p) Int	1.68	1973	1.68
Clifton Int (10p)	1.05	1973	1.05
CNA Int (5p) Int	12.55	1973	12.55
Wm Cook (20p) Int	1.37	1973	1.37
J. Devenish (25p) Int	2.04	1973	2.04
A. Dunhill (10p) Int	4.09	1973	4.09
E. Produce (20p) Int	2.15	1973	2.15
Finidrive (10p) Int	1.09	1973	1.09
Frank Gates (25p) Int	5.74	1973	5.74
Gieves Grp (25p) Int	1.42	1973	1.42
Guthrie Grp (10p) Int	13.26	1973	13.26
C. E. Heath (20p) Int	7.77	1973	7.77
Highland Ridge (10p) Int	2.22	1973	2.22
Edward Jones (10p)	1.37	1973	1.37
J. H. Jones (10p)	5.2	1973	5.2
Alan Kennedy (25p) Int	2.23	1973	2.23
Kulim (10p) Int	1.12	1973	1.12
Ldn Prod Int (25p) Int	1.12	1973	1.12
Ldn Prod Int (5p) Int	2.08	1973	2.08
McIntyre Props (10p) Int	4.5	1973	4.5
Moons Int (25p) Int	0.7	1973	0.7
Narbor (FMS) Int	0.25	1973	0.25
Parkland Textiles (25p) Int	3.29	1973	3.29
Pentland Int (25p) Int	1.3	1973	1.3
Petichard (5p) Int	0.83	1973	0.83
Redfern Glass (25p) Int	1.3	1973	1.3
SA Breweries (20p) Int	6.05	1973	6.05
Sabah Timber (10p) Int	1.16	1973	1.16
Sheffield Trust (20p) Int	1.61	1973	1.61
True Prods (10p) Int	1.61	1973	1.61
Trafalgar House (20p) Int	1.76	1973	1.76

Scotia hotel plan under fire

A row has broken out over the plan to build a new hotel in the heart of Edinburgh. The plan, which would involve the demolition of the old Scotia Hotel, is being opposed by a number of local residents and business owners. The plan is being supported by the local council and the Scottish Government. The plan is being opposed by a number of local residents and business owners. The plan is being supported by the local council and the Scottish Government.

Wall Street

New York, May 22.—Wall Street stocks moved higher in moderate early trading. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 2.30 to 812.03.

Some buying may have been encouraged by news that Congress may withdraw a bill to put lower capital gains taxes, including those that affect stock transactions.

Yesterday's stocks closed moderately lower after giving up a small early gain on news of a reduction in the United States cost of living spiral.

Silver 6 1/2c lower

New York, May 22.—COMEX SILVER futures closed 6 1/2c lower at 34.75. The price of silver fell after a rise in the price of gold. The price of silver fell after a rise in the price of gold.

The Lafarge Organisation Ltd.

SALIENT POINTS
for the year to December 30 1973
from statement by
J. G. Beevor, O.B.E., Chairman

Already announced:
Pre-tax profits £799,416 (£521,884);
Turnover £3.19m (£5.74m);
Recommended final dividend 1.17p net, equivalent to 1.746p gross (1.666p), making a total of 3.003p gross (2.866p) Earnings 7.14p (5.77p).

Our investments in Lafarge Fonds International including Lafarge Aluminosilicate Cement are of great value with excellent growth prospects. There are obvious advantages at present to our shareholders in having substantial overseas earnings.

Our U.K. activities are at present confined to True Flue, Durasteel and Code Designs, which we propose to expand. Their profits will suffer in 1974 from the first quarter's power restrictions and the general national and industrial problems. Results for the rest of the year should, however, show an improvement over those for 1973.

True Flue
1973 results were below expectation, but current prospects are encouraging. Much research and development has been done on glass reinforced cements, a promising new material.

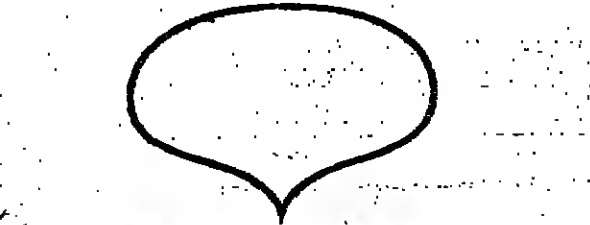
Code Designs
1973 was below budget, but 1974 should show improved results. Plans are in hand to enlarge the Bracknell factory to handle extra production.

Durasteel
Turnover increased and the order book at the end of the year was higher than ever before. Sales and orders in 1974 have so far continued the increase shown in 1973. The enlarged and modern production capacity at the new factory under construction at Wellingborough, Northants should be beneficial.

Lafarge Fonds International
This international company, which started from April 1973, had an excellent first nine month period. At Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A. the clinker plant (owned jointly with Lone Star Industries through Lone Star (Lafarge) showed a modest profit instead of the loss envisaged. At Dunkirk a new cement plant is under construction. At West Thurrock a new cement plant is due for start at the end of 1974. In 1974 LFI will have to absorb increased major finance and depreciation charges for these big investments.

Finance
Your company enters 1974 in a liquid position and also has considerable borrow potential.

The Lafarge Organisation Ltd.
The Gate House, 2 Park Street, Windsor, Berks SL4 1LU
Windsor SL4 1LU



Extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Robert Y. Kennedy, presented at the Annual General Meeting held on 22nd May, 1974.

STANTIAL PROFIT INCREASE
Satisfying to report a 38% increase in profit to £656,000 (1972 £475,000) on increased sales of 19%, £4.8 million to £5.5 million, to the improved methods of production being employed. The profit to sales ratio from 10.3% to 11.5% was the benefit from the long established overseas markets which accounted for the group turnover, for these markets are free of the statutory restrictions in force in the U.K. Overseas for the year have been at the maximum allowed from an equivalent of 22.7% in 1972 %.

IDITY AND ASSETS
Satisfied with our liquid position which has been maintained a year of intensifying inflationary pressures. The net assets to a little over £3 million which is the equivalent of over £1.20 p.

INEE SHAREHOLDERS
and considers that shareholders should be aware that nominee holdings in the issued Ordinary Share Capital of your Company the two years to 31st December 1973 have increased from 0 to 678,000 (i.e. from 7% to 23%).

IRE
to the end-of-April show an increase of 16% with overseas still rising and further cost reduction measures becoming effective. Therefore, results for 1974 look promising, provided the cost of raw materials do not substantially restrict production.

THE HOUSE OF SANDEMAN

Highlights from the Accounts and Statement by the Chairman, Timothy Sandeman.

The Directors recommend the maximum permitted dividend for 1973 of 8.47p.

Overseas sales reached a new peak and we had exceptionally high shipments to the United Kingdom. Because of this the proportion of overseas sales was about 62% rather than the more usual 70%.

Both of our French and Belgian Companies had an excellent year. In the rest of Europe and throughout the world we again made good progress.

Following our distribution agreement with Bass Charrington Vintners we got off to a fine start with record sales in the United Kingdom.

In both Portugal and Spain we have been faced with much higher prices of wines at the Vintage, necessitating two price increases since the start of 1973, the last one being substantial. This might slow down the rate of increase in sales.

In Spain we purchased a further 500 acres of land all of which has been planted with vines.

Year ended 31 December	1973	1972
Sales	£13,224,000	£9,353,000
Profit before taxation	£2,835,601	£1,554,132
Earnings per Ordinary Shareholder	£1.800,642	£967,660
Ordinary Dividend (Gross Equivalent)	3.12p	2.98p
Earnings per Ordinary Share	16.07p	8.64p

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Geo. G. Sandeman Sons & Co. Limited, 37, Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 3DF.

Geo. G. Sandeman Sons & Co. Ltd
PORT • SHERRY • CAVA • NEGRA BRANDY

INTERIM STATEMENTS

Bass Charrington LIMITED

INTERIM STATEMENT For 28 weeks ended 13th April, 1974

	28 weeks ended 13th April, 1974	28 weeks ended 13th April, 1973
Sales to customers	£297.6	£257.9
Profit before taxation	£27.2	£28.5
Taxation thereon	£14.0	£11.7
Profit after taxation attributable to ordinary shareholders	£12.9	£16.5
Interim ordinary dividend (with tax credit)	£2.0125p	£1.75p

The above figures have not been audited.

NOTES

- Sales to customers increased by 15.4% reflecting increased sales in all markets. Profit before taxation decreased by 4.6% compared with the previous comparable period. This arises from the substantial increase in direct costs as a result of inflation. Political and economic events have not affected the Group from its policy of heavy capital investment which has been sustained for several years.
- To enable a comparison to be made with the previous year, sales to customers in the U.K. include value added tax from 1st April, 1973. The value added tax included approximates to the reduction in excise duty which took effect from that date.
- Depreciation charged in arriving at trading profit is £8.2m (£4.7m). The company was the last of the major brewers to increase beer selling prices. This increase, made in March 1974, should improve the position for the second half year.

Taxation on U.K. trading profits is the appropriate charge based on a rate of 52% (45%).

An interim dividend of 1.348375p per share on the ordinary shares equivalent with the associated tax credit of 2.0125p (1.75p) will be paid on 15th July, 1974.

The Board expects to recommend a final dividend of 2.345p per share equivalent with the associated credit to 3.51p (3.5p), making the equivalent of 5.8125p (5.25p) for the year, the maximum allowed under the Companies (Dividends) Order, 1973.

Redfern National Glass Limited

Manufacturers of glass containers

Extracts from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Stanley Race, circulated with the interim figures for the 26 weeks ended 31st March, 1974.

- Pre-tax profit of £382,578 only slightly below budget despite difficulties arising from the energy crisis.
- Demand continues at a high level. Sales at £9,809,000 represent an increase of 14.6 per cent over comparable period.
- Additional capacity, together with higher prices, means we can look forward to a major profit improvement in the current 6 months.

INTERIM RESULTS (unaudited)

	26 weeks ended 31st March, 1974	26 weeks ended 1st April, 1973
Sales	£9,809,000	£8,567,000
Profit before taxation	£382,578	£382,578
Taxation (estimated)	£203,000	£260,000
Net profit	£179,578	£122,578
Interim ordinary dividend	0.875p	0.875p
Tax credit	0.431p	0.375p

Copies of the Interim Statement can be obtained from the Secretary, Fishergate, York YO1 4AD

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank	12 1/2%
BNP	13%
Hill Samuel	13 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	12 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	12 1/2%
Nat. Westminster	12 1/2%
Shenley Trust	12 1/2%
20th Cent Bank	12 1/2%
G. T. Whyte	13%
Williams & Glyn's	12 1/2%

* Members of Association of Banks in Committee.

* Demand deposits 2% above base rate.

* 100 days deposits 1% above base rate.

* 12 months deposits 1 1/2% above base rate.

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

Moderate fall in the dollar

The dollar steadied with moderate losses in Europe yesterday evening, but generally closed above its weakest levels of the day. Continued uncertainty over the immediate direction of United States short-term interest rates tended to inhibit currency trading around the dollar, and was responsible for a further fall in Eurodollar interest rates.

The dollar finished at 2.4630-70, against the mark, down from

Adequate supply of funds

Day-to-day credit was in adequate supply in the London discount market yesterday and there was no intervention on the part of the authorities. "Call money" was fairly tight and most of

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Index for 1974 (base date June 2, 1964, original base date June 2, 1958) was 1,118.14, up 1.14 from 1,117.00.

The Times Share Indices				
The Times Share Indices for 22.05.74 (since date June 1, 1964, original base date June 2, 1959).				
	Index No.	Dir. Yield	Earn. 1965 No.	Pre- 1965
	Latest			
The Times Industrial Average Share Index	1161.8	5.48	11.78	117.05
Largest 700	1134.30	5.47	11.78	117.05
Top 100	1149.00	5.47	11.78	117.05
Capital goods	1129.20	7.01	13.87	119.10
Consumer goods	1251.10	4.66	12.40	138.42
Share stores	976.25	5.03	5.04	98.50
Largest Financial Average Share Index	149.85	5.71	—	130.60
Largest Financial and Industrial	120.50	5.17	—	121.83
Commodity shares	249.29	7.12	—	240.50
Gold mining shares	496.28	4.95	8.34	496.48
Industrial & Quotable stocks	73.81	8.33*	—	73.48
Industrial shares	53.25	12.55*	—	53.41

Uncertainty continues

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13 Dealings End, Today § Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Weatherall Green & Smith

[illegible]

YOUNG CHARTERED SECRETARY CAREER OPPORTUNITY

ILFORD Limited is the main manufacturing centre of the CIBA-GEIGY Photographic Group, which is an international organisation. The appointment is in our Secretarial Department currently located at Ilford, but which will be relocated in the Company's new Head Office at Basildon, Essex at the end of 1975.

The person appointed, who should preferably be a law graduate, will be required to perform a wide range of duties including insurance, pension fund administration, property management, some work of a legal nature and general Company Secretarial matters. He will also be responsible for the control of a number of sections providing various office services which will give him the opportunity to exercise some managerial qualities.

This appointment will probably appeal to a young person who is seeking to widen his experience and increase his responsibility in the Secretarial field. Career prospects are excellent since the scope and opportunities of the job are expected to grow with the development of the candidate.

An attractive salary commensurate with qualifications and experience will be paid. Also, where appropriate, financial assistance will be given towards relocation expenses.

Please write giving age and brief career details of qualifications and experience quoting reference A.630, to: E. I. Elliot, Personnel Administration Manager, ILFORD Limited, Roden Street, Ilford, Essex.

ILFORD Limited is a CIBA-GEIGY Company



'A' Levels and a liking for law?

If you are under 28, have two 'A' levels and a leaning towards Law, apply for the job of Assistant Examiner in the Estate Duty Office. You will be given a good legal training if you do not already hold a recognised legal qualification enabling you to deal with solicitors and accountants. You will work largely on your own initiative from an early stage, with responsibility increasing as your experience grows.

Training: After a thorough grounding in Estate Duty Law, those who do not hold a recognised legal qualification are given official time off to attend the City of London Polytechnic to study for the Polytechnic Diploma in English Civil Law—a degree level qualification—with fees and expenses paid. If you also want to study for an LL.B. generous financial assistance is available.

Starting pay: According to age e.g., £1,615 at age 18, £1,900 at 22 and £2,133 at 25, with equal pay for men and women.

Prospects: Promotion to the examiner grade (£3,181—£3,813) normally takes place after the qualifying examinations have been passed, providing you are 24 years old and have completed two years satisfactory service, or 23 years old with five years service. There are further prospects of early promotion to Senior Examiner (£3,984—£4,770).

WRITE for full details and an application form to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, quoting reference E/639/61 B

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Higher Scientific Officer/ Senior Scientific Officer vacancies

UNIVERSITY SUPPORT DIVISION

The Council provides selective support for research and postgraduate training in the natural environmental sciences. The duties of the University Support Division include the assistance of Council in the formulation of its policies for university support and the implementation of these policies.

Two Higher Scientific Officers/Senior Scientific Officers are required in the Division at the Council's Headquarters in London, which are due to move to Swindon within the next few years.

DUTIES The successful applicants will be expected to assist in all the activities of the Division; they will each have special responsibility as Secretary of one of the Council's grants committees covering the field of the Aquatic Life Sciences and Terrestrial Life Sciences respectively. Duties will include the servicing of these Committees with the assistance of executive and clerical staff and maintaining liaison with research workers at universities and other research institutes.

QUALIFICATIONS An appropriate first or second class honours degree (or equivalent) and at least two years relevant post-graduate experience, preferably in research or administration in the life sciences.

SALARY SCALES HSO £2395-£3029 SSO £2973-£4070

Starting salaries may be above the minimum.

Non-contributory superannuation arrangements. Paid annual leave of 4 weeks and 2 days, plus public and privilege holidays.

Application forms may be obtained from Establishments Division, NERC Headquarters, Alnham Road, 27/33 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0AX. (Quoting reference E2/G2/105 and stating for which post you are applying).

Closing date: 14 June, 1974.

INSTITUTE OF OCEANOGRAPHIC SCIENCES

BIRKENHEAD, CHESHIRE

PRINCIPAL SCIENTIFIC OFFICER

A physicist/engineer is required at the Bidston Observatory to lead a team of about eighteen engaged in the development and maintenance of instruments for recording salinity at sea and for measuring gravity and tilt on land. He will also be required to maintain liaison with associated groups at other IOS laboratories. Experience in both electronic instrument technology and the engineering problems of marine equipment is essential. Knowledge of digital recording and of underwater acoustic techniques is desirable. He will be required to take part in research cruises.

Qualifications At least 28 years of age with a good honours degree in an appropriate subject and a number of years relevant post-graduate experience.

Salary Scale £3715-£4895.

Starting salary may be above the minimum.

Superannuation arrangements.

Application forms may be obtained from Establishments Division, Natural Environment Research Council, 27/33 Charing Cross Road, London WC2H 0AX. Please quote reference E2/B2/07.

Closing date: 14 June, 1974.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Durham

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of **TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE** for one year from October 1, 1974. Applicants should have teaching, research or professional experience in either electrical or civil engineering. The undergraduate course is a unified course in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering followed by specialisation in the final year. The salary will be on the scale £1,600-£2,500 per annum with F.S.S.U. Applications should be sent by Monday, June 10, 1974, to the Registrar and Secretary, Engineering Science, Durham, OBI JLE.

University of Warwick

CHIEF TECHNICIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Technician (Grade 6) in the newly established Department of Psychology. The duties will be varied and will be concerned with the planning, organisation, and execution of research projects in psychology, animal, chemical and biological preparation. The post holder must have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar post and a minimum of 3 years' experience in a laboratory. The salary is £2,770 to £3,474 p.a., the post is available from 1st August, 1974. Further particulars and application forms from the Academic Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, quoting Ref. No. 42/77/4, Closing date for applications is 14th June, 1974.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

FRENCH LADY

Car driver, 39, wishes to improve English as resident companion to sympathetic lady, London area. 2 hours weekly. Salary £10 per week. Box 2728 C. The Times.

TEMPORARY NANNY

required for family in North London, end June-September, 4 children, ages 2-9. Attractive salary, long garden. Good salary, weekends off. Phone Mrs. Christian, 9.30-5.30 at 01-628 4410, reversing charges.

MOTHER'S HELP

HOLIDAYS ABROAD

April 1975, experienced car driver, 3 boys aged 6, 3 and 2 months; own room with T.V.; salary negotiable. Tel.: 444 7421

SEE THE WORLD AS A CHAUFFEUR

Chauffeur required for permanent position, must have 10 years' experience in work in U.K. and abroad, for Company Director, Annual salary with overseas allowance. Apply with references, to own hand, Box 0255 D. The Times.

HOUSEMOTHER/COOK

10 to 12 hours attending Ballet School 4 days a week. Small early run house, St. John's Wood available to housemother also as a housekeeper. Car, salary £1,200 per annum. Suitable experience, immediate references essential. Tel.: 01-262 5423, 24 hrs.

GOOD ENGLISH SPEAKING

FAMILY, required for top Italian boy (19) coming from Rome for one year. Must be fluent in English and Italian. To live in family and be able to cook, clean, and do general housework. P.S. He is also very good at tennis. Tel.: 01-625 9051 (office hours)

Birkbeck College

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Vacancies exist for our RESEARCH OFFICER and one RESEARCH ASSISTANT to work on aspects of carbohydrate chemistry. Applicants should have a degree in chemistry, preferably with honours in organic synthesis and an interest in organic synthesis and analytical chemistry. Further information can be obtained from the Department of Chemistry, Birkbeck College, University of London, 12, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, to whom applications should be sent, enclosing the names of two referees who can be contacted.

University of Southampton

LECTURER IN THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Physics, University of Southampton. It is expected that the successful candidate will have a first class honours degree in Physics, and will have experience in the use of field theory and quantum mechanics. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department of Physics, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications should be sent, enclosing the names of two referees who can be contacted.

The University of Manchester

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OF CHILLO HEALTHY. For post in the Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester. The successful candidate will have a first class honours degree in Chemistry, and will have experience in the use of field theory and quantum mechanics. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, to whom applications should be sent, enclosing the names of two referees who can be contacted.

University of Kent

RESEARCH FELLOW IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research fellowship, for one year, in the Department of Chemistry, University of Kent. The successful candidate will have a first class honours degree in Chemistry, and will have experience in the use of field theory and quantum mechanics. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department of Chemistry, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NF, to whom applications should be sent, enclosing the names of two referees who can be contacted.

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TEMPORARY LECTURER IN ECONOMICS

Applications invited for a one-year temporary lectureship in the Department of Economics, University of Manchester. The successful candidate will have a first class honours degree in Economics, and will have experience in the use of field theory and quantum mechanics. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department of Economics, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, to whom applications should be sent, enclosing the names of two referees who can be contacted.

University of Kent

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Applications are invited for a post-doctoral research fellowship, for one year, in the Department of Chemistry, University of Kent. The successful candidate will have a first class honours degree in Chemistry, and will have experience in the use of field theory and quantum mechanics. Further particulars may be obtained from the Department of Chemistry, University of Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NF, to whom applications should be sent, enclosing the names of two referees who can be contacted.

University of Manchester

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Immediately for elderly gentleman suffering from Parkinson's disease. Some nursing experience essential. Car driver preferred. Would consider 2 friends; 2nd to undertake cooking. Phone 047 337 272 (reverse charges).

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charles The Sutton Housing Trust, 10, The Square, Scheme of 17 January 1974. Ref. 20247-7-1.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948, and in the Matter of the Companies (Winding Up) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Liquidation) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Receivership) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Administrative Receivership) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Insolvency) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Bankruptcy) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Creditors' Arrangements) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Shareholders' Arrangements) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Takeovers) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Acquisitions) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Mergers) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Divisions) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Reorganizations) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Restructurings) Order, 1949, and in the Matter of the Companies (Liquidations) 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but before you read further, we would make it quite clear that this is not a job for a Secretary who is looking for a P.A. position. We are an International Company situated in S.W.7 with a complement of 35 staff at our London office. Principally the successful candidate will be working for our Sales Director, however, due to his absence on visits abroad from time to time, the Secretary appointed must be prepared to work for other Senior Executives within the company. This will, of course, give the added advantage of gaining experience in more than one department. Accuracy in shorthand and typing is more essential than speed. There is also a VERY LIMITED amount of audio typing.

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Export Corridors of the World

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Richest state seeks more than oil

Peter Hopkirk

The richest country in the world today, in per capita income, is the small desert kingdom of Abu Dhabi on the lower Persian Gulf, or Arabian Gulf as the Arabs prefer it to be called. With annual income from its wells of more than £3,000 head of population, it surpasses Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and even the United States.

Among the seven neighbouring sheikhdoms, it was in 1971 joined forces to form the United Arab Emirates. Abu Dhabi has been in a remarkably short time from an impoverished nomadic community to a world economic power.

Its ruler, Shaikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahayan, is the President of the United Arab Emirates, and his capital is that of the federation which includes Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn, Al Fujayrah and Ras al Khaymah.

At only 15 years ago Abu Dhabi was a small fishing village of mud and palm dwellings, surrounded by endless desert and sea, exposed to one of the worst climates on earth. People had never heard of it, and even fewer had been there. There was no one to go there for.

The fast-growing Abu Dhabi, with its high-rise office blocks, its embassies, federal ministries, international airport and cascading municipal fountains, seems to have sprung a permanent claim to the title.

After all, Shaikh Zayed's oil wealth provides most of the funds for the federal administration and the development of the smaller emirates, where no oil has yet been discovered. Ajman, Ras al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn and Al Fujayrah would today be as poor as at its perhaps the most remarkable rags to riches story of modern times.

In the past 10 years, Abu Dhabi's income from oil has grown like one of those exotic plants which open before your eyes. In the

pected £1,500m this year. The tripling of the price of crude oil in the last quarter of 1973 has brought amazing extra wealth to a country already overloaded, if not actually embarrassed, by riches.

Today this former fishing village is the El Dorado of the lower Gulf. It is besieged by foreign bankers and businessmen, expatriate advisers, armies of skilled workers from neighbouring countries, all hoping to win a stake in the Abu Dhabi miracle.

Because of this invasion, the hotel crisis in this Arabian boom town is so acute that visitors have to double up, sometimes three executives sharing a room. But no one complains—not even at the harrowing prices charged—for all eyes are on the crock of gold. Moreover, everyone is anxious to see clear of the Gulf before the crushing summer heat starts. Even in the spring the temperature can reach 100° F.

Under the constitution, Abu Dhabi was to act as the federal capital for the first five years only. Meanwhile a permanent capital would be built in the desert astride the border between the emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, the two dominant members of the UAE. It now seems unlikely that the new capital will ever be built.

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Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates and El Dorado of the lower Gulf, a strange but impressive city which grows daily out of bleak sands.

great open spaces just back from the dual carriageways, huge roundabouts and futuristic architecture, it is one vast construction site. Out of the sand, as far as the eye can see, rise half-completed buildings. This year alone more than 50 are due to be finished.

Among the new tenants are the international banks, and wherever you look they are putting up their nameplates. A few years ago there was only one bank, a branch of the British Bank of the Middle East. But today the capital's fiscal arrangements have advanced a long way since the previous ruler, ousted only in 1966, used to store the emirate's entire revenue in a cupboard in his palace, until it was discovered that rats had gnawed through several cubic yards of bank notes.

To cope with this feverish activity, both in his emirate and in the federal administration, Shaikh Zayed has had to import a large foreign work force, and today more than 7,000 civil servants wrestle with the mountains of paper work and other problems. They come from the surrounding Arab countries, including Iraqis, Palestinians, Egyptians, as well as from Europe. Two of Shaikh Zayed's key advisers are Britons: Mr John Butler and Dr K. G. Fenelon, experts on finance and statistics respectively.

It would be possible for a

foreign visitor to spend a week in Abu Dhabi without so much as meeting one native-born Abu Dhabi. Foreigners account for a high proportion of the emirate's population, which has all but trebled since the last census of 1968. It is now estimated at about 120,000, largely spread between the capital and the inland oasis town of Al Ain. A more detailed census of the UAE is to be carried out next year, which should also see the publication of the first national plan for the seven emirates.

Abu Dhabi has been built entirely on oil. Unlike Dubai, and despite its new port, Abu Dhabi has no entrepôt trade worth speaking of. Only about 2.5 per cent of its imports are re-exported, against 50 per cent or more of Dubai's. Were someone to find a source of energy to replace oil, then Abu Dhabi could virtually disappear overnight.

The perils of a single product economy are something that Shaikh Zayed and his advisers are well aware of. They have not forgotten what happened to their pearl-diving industry in the late 1930s and early 1930s when Japanese ingenuity flooded the world market with cultured pearls. The Gulf pearl industry, which had replaced piracy as its main source of income, collapsed, bringing poverty once more to the region.

But then economic in-

terdependence is one of the basic purposes of the federation. If one of the emirates is struggling, as the northern ones are at present, then the others help out. It is Abu Dhabi's turn to help out today, and it is showing considerable generosity towards the poorer states. It could be confined to the winter months. A really modern fishing industry, with quick-freeze facilities aboard the outrigger vessels, is another export possibility. Already it is the major occupation of the inhabitants of the two smallest emirates, Umm al Qaywayn and Ajman.

Meanwhile work has started on a cement plant in Al Ain which will use locally quarried materials. Initially for domestic consumption, it is hoped that when the present pace of development has levelled out, there could be a market elsewhere in the Gulf for Abu Dhabi cement. However, there is a danger of the Gulf region ending up with an embarrassing surplus of cement. In the UAE alone there are two other cement factories going up.

One, being built by Richard Cosmin of London in Dubai at a cost of £9m, will yield 500,000 tons of cement annually when completed next year. The other, financed by Abu Dhabi, is being built in Ras al Khaymah, northernmost of the emirates. In other countries around the Gulf, including

Iran and Iraq, there are now cement industries, all of which, moreover, hope to export once their domestic requirements have levelled off.

A number of new oil-based industries with export hopes are planned for Abu Dhabi. These include a petrochemicals complex yielding such products as PVC and caustic soda, a chemical plant to produce chlorine and ozone, a small sulphuric acid plant with an output of about 50 tons a year, and a plant producing organic residue. In addition, Abu Dhabi is to sell three million tons of liquefied natural gas to Japan a year.

This is the third in a series of Special Reports on export corridors, which will include:

- Bahrain May 30
- Japan June 6
- Nigeria June 13
- Brazil June 20
- Delaware Valley, US June 27
- United Kingdom July 4
- Venezuela July 11
- India July 25

The reports will be republished as a booklet, which will be available from Bryan Todd, Marketing Manager, The Times.

Trade prospers in smugglers' creek

Half an hour by air up the desolate coast from Abu Dhabi—or 100 minutes by the fast new desert road—lies Dubai, the Hongkong of the Gulf. This flourishing city state, astride its famous Creek, is the second wealthiest of the United Arab Emirates.

It too, with its entrepôt trade and its oil revenue, is breaking world monetary records. At something like £10,000 for every man, woman and child in the emirate, Dubai's external trade figures show the highest annual per capita movement anywhere in the world.

Whereas Abu Dhabi is distinctly nouveau riche, Dubai's wealth is several generations old. Its low tariffs and liberal policies have attracted trade for many years, and today it is the supermarket of the Gulf, with a monopoly on the entrepôt trade of the whole region.

Its real leap forward into the twentieth century began in the late 1950s, when its ruler saw that if the Creek were not improved Dubai might lose ground to other Gulf ports, as Sharjah had before it. Since then its growth has been remarkable, culminating in the completion of the splendid new deep-water harbour.

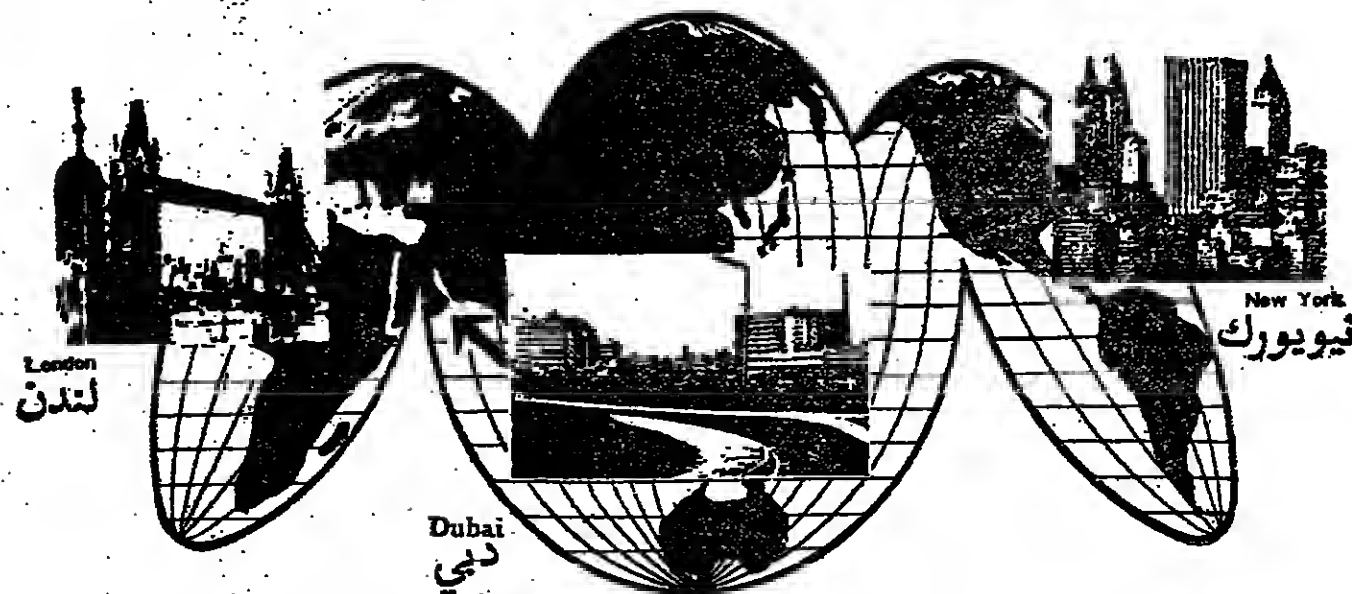
Dubai's merchant prince, Shaikh Rashid, more entrepreneur than just conventional ruler, has further ambitions for the emirate. The 15-berth port, which some people thought would prove to be a white elephant, is to be enlarged. A huge dry dock for the supertankers of the Gulf is being built alongside Port Rashid and soon Dubai is to become a free port, hoping thus to attract new industry and investment.

Just as Abu Dhabi is built on oil, the prosperity of Dubai is largely built on gold. Smuggled gold, one should add, although for the time being, this traffic has dried up, being replaced by other profitable lines like watches.

The gold was bought openly in London and Geneva and flown to Dubai. There it was sold to others who smuggled it into India and Pakistan, both traditional

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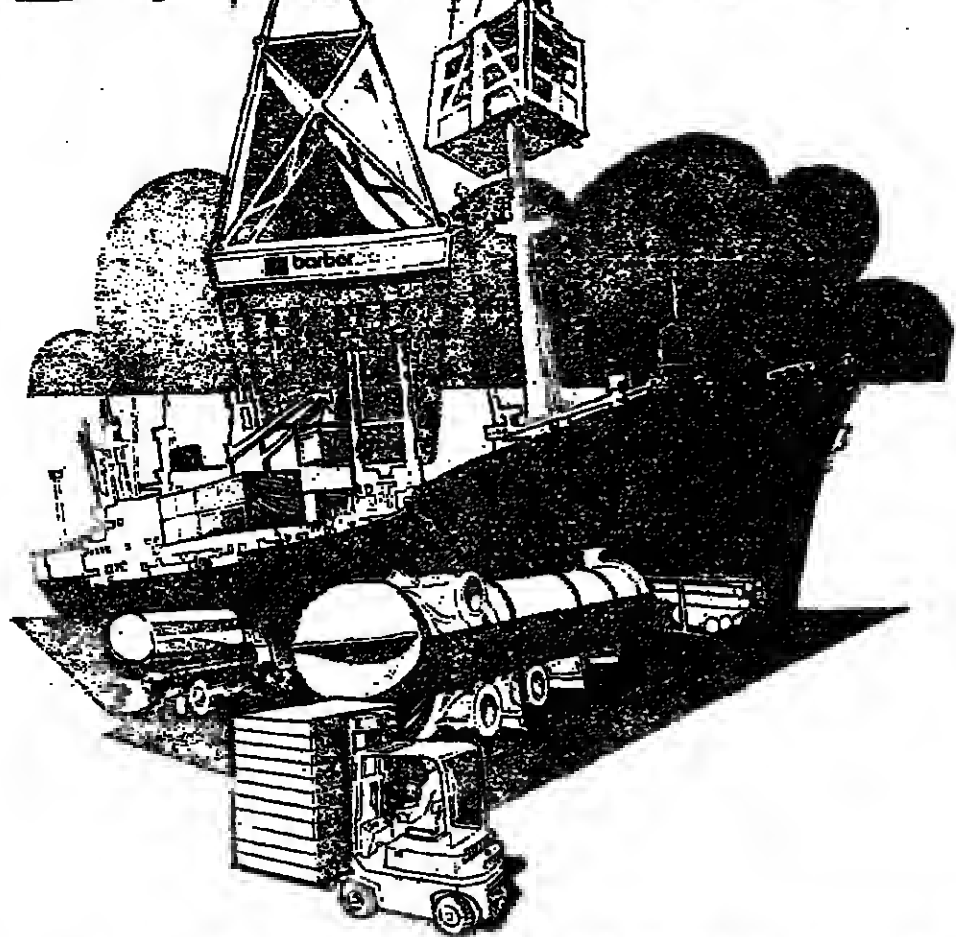
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Expanding economy will bolster region's importance

by Dr K. G. Fenelon

In some countries, notably Britain and Japan, the basis for successful economic survival has been summed up in the slogan "export or die"; for the United Arab Emirates the slogan might well be "import or live". In Abu Dhabi practically all requirements, whether consumer goods, consumer durables, motor vehicles, machinery, building materials or oilfield requirements, have to be imported. For Dubai, import and subsequent re-export is the lifeblood of her economic existence.

Fortunately for the emirates, there is no balance of payments problem, nor is there any shortage of foreign exchange. Crude oil exports provide abundant foreign exchange and are the mainstay for the development of the economy. Abu Dhabi was the first and is by far the most important exporter of crude oil but now oil is flowing also from Dubai, though in much smaller quantities. Soon Sharjah will join the ranks of oil exporters and several of the other emirates live in hope of oil discovery.

Dubai is unique among the Gulf States as her wealth and economic prosperity were built up by trade long before her oil exports began in 1969 and her predominant activities are still trade, commerce and transport. The difference between the two richest emirates is clearly shown by comparing their import patterns. In Dubai about 43 per cent of the imports consist of consumer goods such as foodstuffs, textiles, household requirements or watches and something like 60 per cent of these imports, including practically all the watches, are re-exported. In Abu Dhabi about 70 per cent of imports consist of constructional materials, machinery, oilfield supplies, and motor

vehicles but only a small fraction, amounting in 1973 to 2.5 per cent, are re-exported.

Imports into the federation as a whole amounted in 1972 to about £250m and in the following year they soared to some £370m. There has been a great surge forward in Abu Dhabi's constructional activities which gathered momentum in the second half of 1972 and have continued ever since.

Prosperity in Dubai also leaped forward during these years, partly because of her new-found wealth from oil and partly because of increasing activities in re-exporting countries which called for her re-exports. Sharjah now has begun to bound ahead as a result of the activities involved in developing the oil field off Abu Musa Island. The remaining four emirates of Ras al Khaymah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Fujairah are benefiting both directly and indirectly from the prosperity of their neighbours and from the economic and financial aid extended to them by Abu Dhabi. They have some agricultural and fishing potential though their production is too small to meet anything like the full needs of the federation.

The value of imports per head is high, notably in Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Though the population of the federation is a little over 340,000 it is a rich and expanding market. In 1973, imports per head into Dubai reached the high level of about £240 a month, but more than half of these were re-exported. For Abu Dhabi the corresponding figure was about £90 per head a month but practically all the imports were retained.

Britain retains leadership

Imports into the United Arab Emirates are drawn from more than 70 different countries, but for many years the main suppliers have been the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States with about half the total supplies coming from these three countries. The United Kingdom has retained leadership in Abu Dhabi over the years but has had to be content with third place since 1972 in Dubai, where the import pattern is somewhat different.

The United Kingdom leads in machinery, chemicals, cosmetics, stationery, alcoholic beverages and arms and ammunition. Japan has built up a commanding position as a supplier of cars and motor cycles and leads in textiles, building materials, electrical goods and photographic goods. Import of motor vehicles has been a growth market and the percentage provided by Japan has increased steadily over the years from 60 per cent in 1969 to 94 per cent in 1973.

By 1972, Japan had captured 96 per cent of the market for motor cycles. It is now becoming a somewhat unusual sight on the roads throughout the federation to see a car or motor cycle of recent vintage which is not Japanese. Japan, however, has not made any serious inroads into the market for heavy duty and specialized motor vehicles. The United States is well ahead in oilfield supplies and runs the United Kingdom very close in machinery imports. Among other sup-

pliers there is a considerable degree of specialization. Switzerland, for example, is the main supplier of watches, Australia does well in foodstuffs and Iran in refined oil products due to the proximity of her refineries.

China in 1973 came into the top 10 imports into Dubai with a trade of some £8m though in the previous year it had been less than £5m. Her specialties are foodstuffs and machinery. The statistics quoted follow the usual practice and relate to countries of provenance (the immediate suppliers) and these are not necessarily the country of origin of the goods. For example, the United Kingdom may be given in the tables as some commodities such as books and paper are coming from Lebanon or other countries to which goods are transhipped, though manufactured in Britain. The amounts involved however are not large.

In the accompanying table the import pattern can be seen over the past five years. As practically all requirements in Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Sharjah have to be imported, the volume of imports is naturally geared to the degree of economic activity in the area. The year 1969 was a boom year in Abu Dhabi when constructional activities forged ahead, and this accounts for the high level of imports that year.

Activity fell off in 1970 and it was not until 1972 that the earlier level was overtaken. Dubai weathered the doldrums in better shape as she was concerned in re-exporting consumer goods over a wide area rather than building materials and constructional goods. Nevertheless she felt the effects of the slump in her re-export trade as she was among her important markets and the rate of increase of her trade slowed down.

Standards of living are now rising rapidly throughout the federation especially among the native-born population. Consequently the demand for labour has increased and wages of unskilled labourers have more than doubled over the past 18 months in Abu Dhabi. There is an acute shortage of houses, flats and office

accommodation and many multi-storied buildings are being constructed to meet the demand.

The rising standards of living have already led to a greater demand for all kinds of imported products and this trend is continuing. These rising standards of living, the increasing population augmented by the immigration of expatriate labour and large-scale development activities such as a new refinery or the liquefied natural gas plant on Day Island make it reasonable to predict that the UAE will become even more important as a market in the coming years. Activities are likely to spill over to the less developed emirates, especially when the new road systems linking the Persian Gulf Coast with the Arabian Gulf Coast are completed and the planned concessions are made with the new roads of Oman. These developments should open up new channels of trade and increase the demand for imports of all kinds.

Development of services

With increasing wealth and higher standards of living, there is bound to be a considerable development of tertiary industries, that is those concerned with services, education, health, recreation, finance, insurance, entertainment and leisure occupations. The growth of such activities will require imports of the necessary equipment and supplies as well as building up trade in services.

Banking services are a case in point. Considerable expansion has taken place in the provision of banking and financial services and at present 65 banks, not including sub-branches, are operating within the federation. Well known banking names from the United Kingdom, the United States, Pakistan, Iran and France are already represented and there are several Arab and locally established banks. Several new banks are about to open. Last year the newly formed Currency Board change market and now operates clearing houses in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Other financial institutions are making their appearance in Abu Dhabi.

ance, such as the Insurance Company there has been a considerable development in vision of specializing in for ocean-going oil

operating in the Gulf include such services as arranging for crew and from moving off-shore oil rigs and services. Soon there a dry dock in Dubai of servicing the last tankers or like built in the future.

It is hardly necessary to state that business is opening up on the UAE should be a great many every week trade mission of Commerce Chamber of Commerce and Industry at Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

During recent there have been three ber of Commerce from the United States, Hungary, Romania, Korea and many other. During the 6 months of this year missions have been by the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Several hundred inquiries.

Most visitors to cool season from Abu but last summer were an unusual number of visitors during the hot months to September accommodation is despite the opening of large hotels (national standard Dubai, Dubai and in consequence it is difficult to arrange bookings at short notice.

Politeness and are the two great virtues of the visitor in a well-travelled and to western life and behaviour with the most sophisticated and an standing of local customs highly regarded as coming amiss.

Dr Fenelon is author of *United Arab Emirates* and *Logistics* and is the *Go to* of Abu Dhabi.

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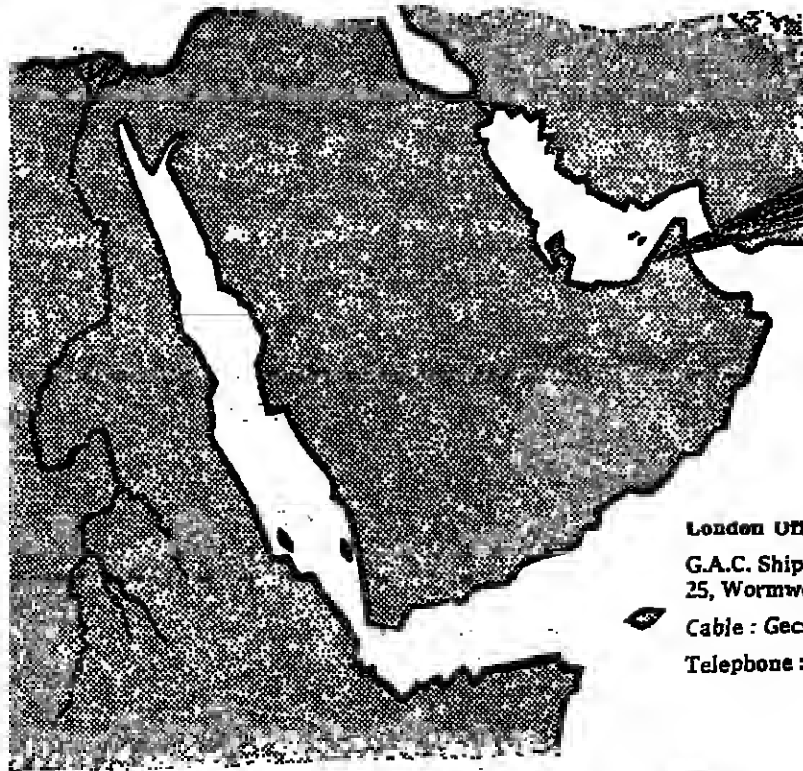
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Smugglers' creek prospers

continued from page 1

its cargo of 27,000 Swiss watches. For the watch has largely replaced bullion as the smugglers' favourite. It represents a lot of money concentrated into one small, easily obtainable, easily marketable object.

Three million watches are flown into Dubai every year, sufficient for every man, woman and child to own 50. Ninety per cent of them are shipped straight out again by dhows for the black markets of the Indian subcontinent. Because the dhows of Dubai are indistinguishable from the local coastal vessels of India and Pakistan it is not difficult for them to lose themselves in the crowd on arrival. The best hope of the customs inspectors, who are now equipped with high-speed hovercraft, is to catch them red-handed transferring the contraband to local vessels, or to intercept the goods once landed.

The vast majority of the smuggling trips are successful, such is the skill of Dubai's skippers, many of whom have pirate blood in their veins. A modern dhow, no longer dependent on the fickle winds of the Indian Ocean, can sail to Bombay at 15 or 20 knots with a cargo of 100 tons in five days. No payment is made at the rendezvous, for Dubai's merchants do not want rupees. Instead, settlement is usually made through a complicated and highly illegal system involving the diverting of the remittances sent home by Indians and Pakistanis living in Britain: the money merely ends up in Dubai rather than in the hands of the Indian agent. Sometimes, however, payment is made in Indian silver.

With the rise in silver prices in the West a new traffic has begun in this "poor man's gold" between India and Dubai. The dhows which take watches and razor blades eastwards now bring back Indian silver in payment. In one Dubai bank I watched a glittering pile of silver bars being prepared for air transport to a bank in London. The mood of India was still adhering to many of the bars. With each one worth £2,000, I calculated that the pile before me was worth more than £100,000.

One bored-looking soldier with a Lee-Enfield stood over this pile of silver. I asked a senior bank official whether they were not afraid of a billion robbers. He shook his head: "Where could they take it? There is the Empty Quarter to the south; and if they tried to ship it out by sea we would have them in five minutes. Anyway, it's so heavy that each man could only carry one bar."

The Indian Government has now legalised this traffic in silver, so the only risk to the investor is of a dhow foundering in a storm. But a man who likes to gamble can still try his hand at armchair smuggling by putting money into a smuggling syndicate. Moreover, he can do it with a clear conscience, and certainly with no risk of breaking any law except those he is safely out of reach of. If his vessel goes through, he will probably receive a telephone call informing him that "Aunt Fatima has arrived safely". The rewards, moreover, can be considerable, and are un-

taxed. In addition to its re-exports and its oil, Dubai has a small portfolio of other exports, including dried fish, which largely goes to Ceylon, and dates to Muscat, Ethiopia, Delhi, Somalia, Iran and Somalia. It also exports nearly £50,000 worth of the oriental delicacy sharkfin: most of which goes to Singapore.

Peter Hopkirk

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Fortune turns benign for Sharjah after series of reversals

by Ralph Izard

Driving north along the fast tarmac highway from Dubai, there is an ever-present roadside boundary sign: "Sharjah you are now entering Sharjah". This state of 1,000 square miles within the United Arab Emirates has seen a series of reversals of fortune during the present century but now has much to be happy about. Once more it is living in expectation of an assured income from oil.

Sharjah is the third largest state in the union and as a population estimated at 60,000. With three enclaves at Daba, Fakkan and al-Bah on the Gulf of Oman, it is the only emirate to have access to the sea on both sides of the Musandam peninsula. It is the only emirate to have a common boundary with each of the others. On the western shore, its territory entirely encloses that of its northern neighbour, the tiny state of Ajman.

At the beginning of the century Sharjah had more wealth than all its neighbours as the many fine mansions of the pearl merchants, still standing in the old town, testify. It was also a prosperous enterprise being a better business than Dubai,

its neighbour nine miles to the south. But hard times came in the late 1920s with the collapse of the pearling industry. Traders also lost heart. The creek which had enabled goods to be unloaded straight into the suk was allowed to silt up. Coastal traffic moved on to Dubai, and the merchants followed them.

In recent decades Sharjah has struggled on with no very visible means of support. There was a modest income from the export of red oxide which is used for lipsticks and other cosmetics. This amounted to about 16,000 tons a year, most of which went to the Golden Valley Company of Bristol, England, but the amount dropped off when continuous hurrying in the mines rendered them unprofitable.

In the 1930s, Sharjah became a staging point for the flying-boats of Imperial Airways. The RAF arrived in 1942 and established a base which gradually grew in size, yielding substantial revenues, until it was finally abandoned when the British forces withdrew from the Gulf in December, 1971.

Over the years various companies unsuccessfully drilled for oil both on shore

and offshore, but it was not until last July that these efforts were finally rewarded when Buxton Gas and Oil of California made a promising strike beside Sharjah's Gulf island of Abu Musa.

An agreement had been reached with Iran in 1971 to share the island and also to share on a fifty-fifty basis, any oil which might be found in a 12-mile belt around it. Iran has agreed to pay Sharjah £15m a year until Sharjah's oil revenue reaches £5m.

With these modest riches—which have been augmented to an undisclosed amount by grants from Abu Dhabi—it is astonishing that Sharjah not only survives, but to all outward appearances, thrives.

The modern section of the city shows every sign of prosperity. The main street is lined with fine commercial buildings and multi-storey office blocks. The avenues are broad with roundabouts filled with flowers and with central fountains. The telephone exchange which opened in 1967 with 100 lines now has 2,000 lines with another 1,000 soon to be added. There are as many as 15 banks.

The capital has a fine modern cinema and two first-class hotels, the Sheba and the Sharjah Carlton. The latter, just opened at the seaside suburb of Al Khan, has 170 rooms, some luxury suites, and offers yachting, a swimming pool and sea bathing.

Sharjah is fortunate that it has an energetic and able administrator in its ruler, Shaikh Sultan bin Muhammad al Qasbi. Shaikh Sultan works very long hours and has a habit of dropping in, without warning, on any government department he feels may be under pressure. He is the only one of the union's seven rulers who speaks fluent English, an advantage for foreign businessmen.

Development plans are now being worked out with the help of a consultants' firm and a report should be ready in three months. If Shaikh Sultan keeps in character there will be no reckless outflow of funds, but steady, planned progress within the state's financial capacity.

In one respect Shaikh Sultan's planning has already started, with the expansion of the port on which he is especially keen. In 1965, work began on a 2,000m jetty with two berths for

ships of up to 10,000 tons, now known as Port Khalid, after the last ruler, who was assassinated in 1972. A £15m project is now being carried out to increase its capacity so that it can take six ships of up to 12,000 tons. The construction of warehouses and storage facilities has begun, and the whole project will take four years.

A second port so near Dubai's magnificent facility may seem an anachronism, but Shaikh Sultan is convinced it is necessary as part of his oil industry's infrastructure and to cope with the upsurge in prosperity that an oil income will bring.

A smaller project is also being carried out in the creek and the depth is being increased to 19ft. The British firm, Tarmac Construction, started on the first phase of a £1m scheme in 1969 to cut the sandspit of the creek and opening up the lagoon, enabling cargo-carrying dhows to berth alongside the waterfront once more.

Light industries have lagged in Sharjah so far. There is a small fish processing

plant near the capital and now the Indian firm of Gokaldas is entering into a joint venture to produce caustic soda and hydrochloric acid. Other enterprises may soon follow. Shaikh Sultan is well aware that there are possibilities for the development of agriculture in Sharjah which has so far been held up through lack of funds. The state's enclaves on the Gulf of Oman—known as the Bahalan Coast—have good fertile land and adequate water derived from the mountain range which forms the spine of the peninsula. To the west of the mountains there are flourishing oases at Adh Dhayd and Alilina where there are experimental farms.

Sharjah may well have considerable tourist potential, particularly at the little port of Fakkan, on the Bahalan Coast, where the mountains reach the sea and cradle a small, deep bay. There is no hotel there yet and this must wait until construction of the mountain section of the road linking Sharjah's east and west coasts is completed.

Smaller partners' future lies in fishing and farming

by Tim Owen

Of the seven emirates comprising the Federation of the UAE little is known or heard of Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Ras al Khaymah, the four smallest partners in terms of population and wealth, so much are they overshadowed by the infinitely more prosperous emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

In most cases the problems arising from the sparseness of their populations and lack of natural resources are further aggravated by fragmentation of their territories.

This situation has arisen from the fact that over eighty in the past has been based on tribal allegiances rather than control of territory.

It is unfortunate for the four minor partners that no oil has been found in any of their territories. The only oil so far are in the three larger emirates, Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah. Exploration both onshore and offshore continues in Ras al Khaymah, where there are high hopes of success.

Against, from the possibility of the discovery of oil, the greatest scope for the expansion of the economies of the four smaller emirates lies in the development of fisheries and agriculture.

For this their larger and more prosperous partners will be able to provide financial backing, as indeed they are doing in the development of roads and other forms of communications, as well as port and harbour facilities. It is perhaps ironic that entry into the UAE has eliminated two sources of revenue for the minor emirates, the issue of passports and the sale of postage stamps.

Ras al Khaymah, the largest and most populous of the four, with a land area of 650 square miles and a population of 50,000, has the most substantial and varied natural resources, and it is the only one which at present has any significant export trade. Its principal resource and source of export is agriculture, and there is potential for considerable expansion.

Construction of Ras al Khaymah's Union Cement Factory is well under way. The plant is expected to go into production in 1975 with a capacity of 250,000 tons a year. It will be the largest of its kind in the UAE and should do much towards boosting exports.

Dried fish has been exported from Ras al Khaymah for many years, and with improved and modernized fishing methods this trade is

capable of considerable expansion. Another major industry is marble quarrying. As a necessary basis for the increased exploitation of its resources, Ras al Khaymah has improved its public utilities. A power station has been built providing electricity for towns and villages. Water supplies have been laid on, the creek at Ras al Khaymah town has been dredged and wharves and port facilities constructed.

Al Fujayrah is next in size, with a land area of 600 square miles and a population of 10,000. Unlike the other six emirates, Al Fujayrah lies entirely on the seaboard of the Gulf of Oman. Its territory is divided into two main segments separated by a wedge of Sharjah land.

Al Fujayrah was the last of the Trucial States to be recognized by Britain, and its backwardness derives from its isolation from the other emirates. Communications are its greatest problem, and agriculture and fisheries are the mainstays of the economy.

Development of the fisheries are the main hope for expansion although the hopes are still entertained for the discovery of offshore oil. The natural harbour at Khawr Fakkan in neighbouring Sharjah territory is developing into an important fishing centre, and it is a likely site for a fishmeal plant in which Al Fujayrah would have a share.

Umm al Qaywayn, with a land area of 600 square miles and a population of 5,000, lies entirely on the Persian Gulf. The only centre of population is Umm al Qaywayn town at the head of a shallow creek. It is entirely a desert region, and the only foreseeable outlet is its fisheries, apart from the possibility of offshore oil.

It now has good road communications with the rest of the UAE, and a power station has been built. Plans exist for developing Umm al Qaywayn as the centre of an industrial fishing project for the UAE as a whole.

Finally there is Ajman, smallest of the UAE emirates with a land area of 300 square miles and a population of 5,000. Even with this small area its territory is fragmented—the major portion is an enclave on the Persian Gulf, the only one surrounded by Sharjah land.

Ajman is entirely barren, except for a small segment near the foothills of the Hajar mountains. Its only productive occupation is fishing, in which it can usefully contribute to the industrial fishery project in neighbouring Umm al Qaywayn.

These range from a travel agency representing many of the major carriers, to airport handling services, to a main supply service for the oil companies, to a construction division which has built many schools and embassies, to a department concerned with refrigeration and electrical installations, to agencies for cars, heavy trucks and heavy machinery for road building and construction work, and for a vast number of other lines.

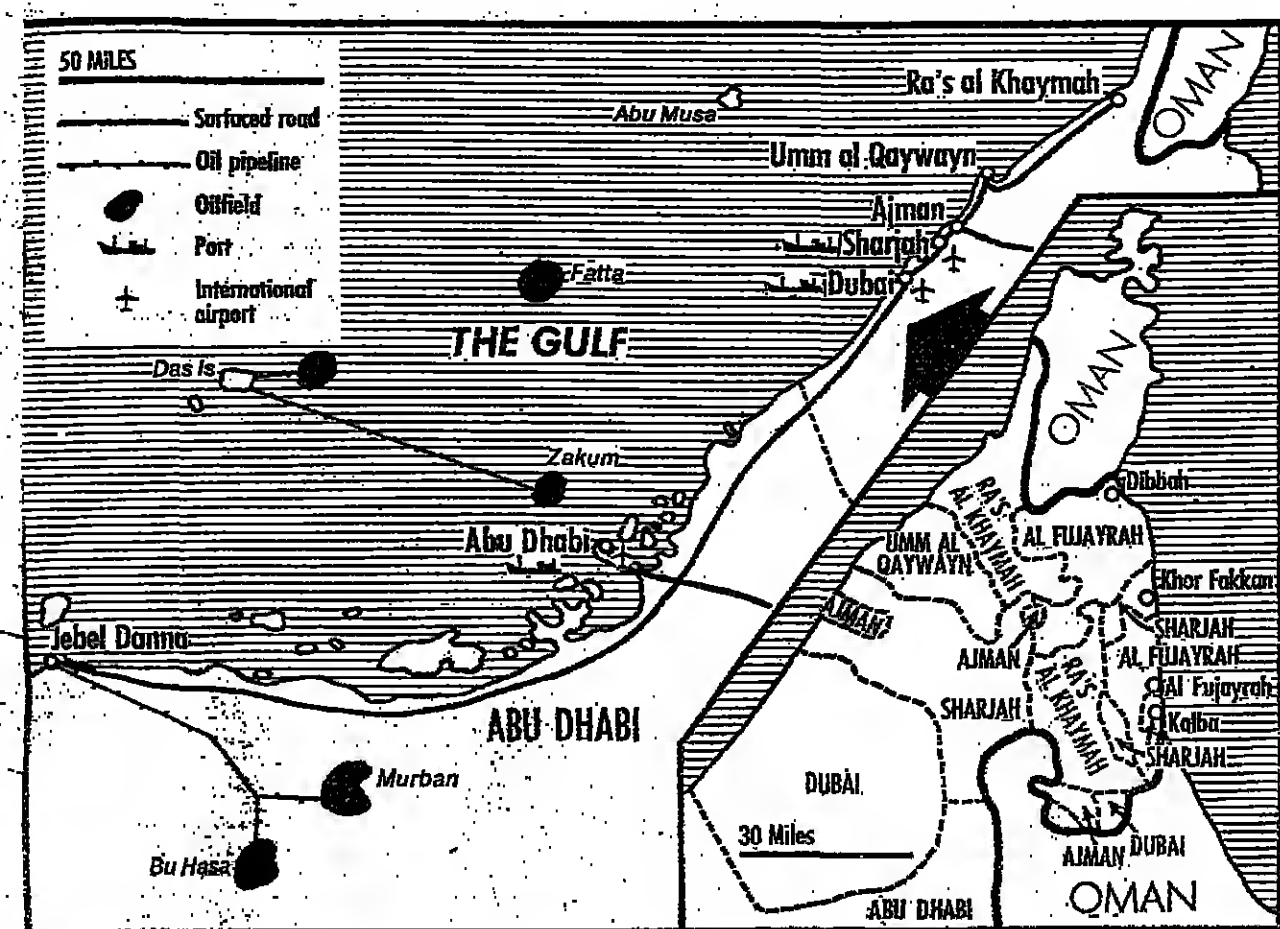
He also owns the only independent publishing centre in the UAE, which is equipped with the largest and most up-to-date printing press. He is proprietor of an Arabic daily newspaper, Al Wahda.

With contacts with both oil companies and the ruling family, the firm flourished. In 1964 Rashid Aweidhah was one of six leading Abu Dhabi businessmen who was invited to tour England by Collorel Sir Hugh Boustead, who was then political agent. The tour lasted 18 days and included visits to many factories in the north of England. Today, Rashid Aweidhah's premises on Abu Dhabi's main street is the centre for a multitude of activities.

These range from a travel agency representing many of the major carriers, to airport handling services, to a main supply service for the oil companies, to a construction division which has built many schools and embassies, to a department concerned with refrigeration and electrical installations, to agencies for cars, heavy trucks and heavy machinery for road building and construction work, and for a vast number of other lines.

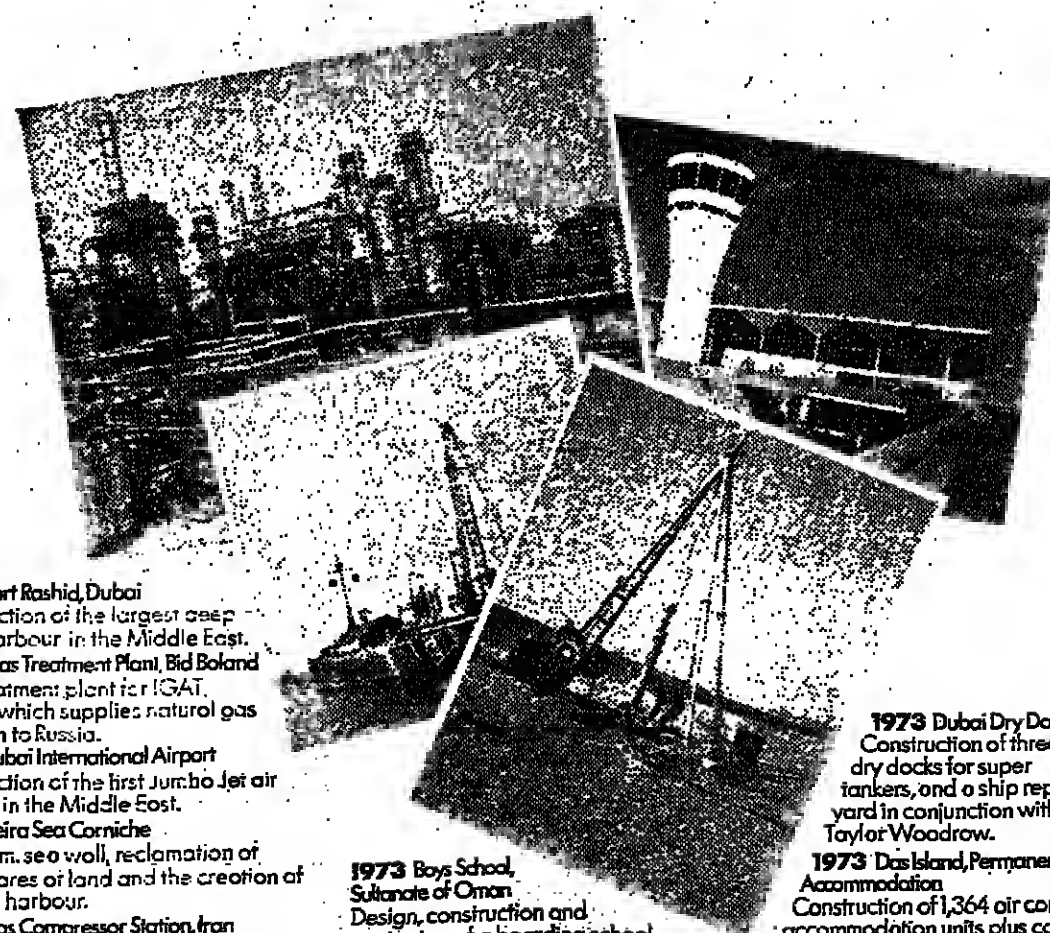
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Other profiles on page XI.



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1968 Gas Treatment Plant, Bid Baid

Gas treatment plant for IGAT, which supplies natural gas from Iran to Russia.

1969 Dubai International Airport

Construction of the first Jumbo Jet terminal in the Middle East.

1971 Deira Sea Corniche

6,000 m. sea wall, reclamation of 10 hectares of land and the creation of fishing harbour.

1971 Gas Compressor Station, Iran

Station at Tange Razal for the AT Iran-Russia gas pipeline.

1971 Natural Gas Liquids Plant, Marun, Iran

Crackling of natural gas liquids using "high-pressure" technique.

1972 Dubai-Deira Tunnel

Construction of a 1,600 m. four-lane tunnel under Deira creek.

1972 Luba Oil Plant

In venture with Mahanadisi Iran Co. Co part of the Tehran refinery complex.

1973 Boys School, Sultanate of Oman

Design, construction and equipping of a boarding school complex near Muscat.

1973 Oil Production Unit, Das Island

Wellhead separators and hydrogen sulphide removal plant for Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.

1973 Omani Married Quarters, Sultanate of Oman

Design, construction and equipping of living accommodation units throughout the country for married members of the Sultan's Armed Forces.

1973 Dubai Dry Dock

Construction of three dry docks for super tankers, and a ship repair yard in conjunction with Taylor Woodrow.

1973 Das Island, Permanent Accommodation

Construction of 1,364 air conditioned accommodation units plus complete recreational facilities.

1974 Sports Stadium, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman

The construction of a sports stadium to accommodate 12,000 people.

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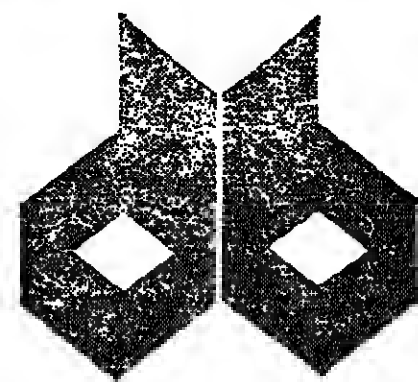
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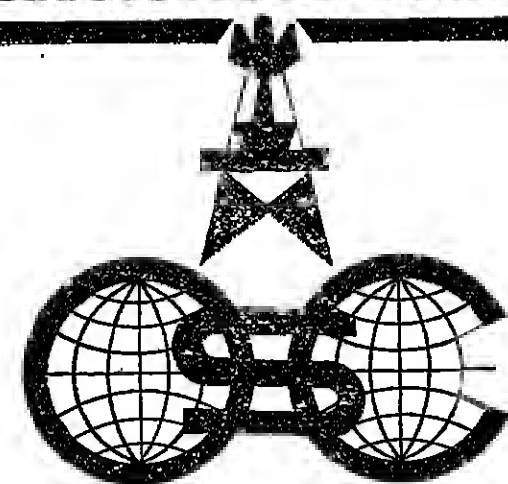
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St. Mary's, London

Valuable spin-offs for latecomer in oil stakes

For oil men the state of Dubai remains a haven of calm in the Gulf, free at present from the complex and seemingly never-ending negotiations over government participation in the companies' concessions. Visiting company executives from other parts of the Gulf are often surprised to find that the main object in the oil life of Dubai is to exploit existing discoveries and continue the search for new reserves.

Compared with its neighbours in the Gulf, Dubai is a latecomer to the oil-producing business and its experience is well below those of the more established producers. But the state's long history as a trading area is adding valuable results in other directions.

Not only the oilmen but the representatives from the companies that provide all the equipment needed to find oil, put it into production, and then maintain the flow, find the Dubai atmosphere helpful. Visiting companies are easy to come and go, starting from the top, encourages the establishment of new trading ventures, as a result of this favourable climate, nurtured in the years before oil was found in Dubai, but to trade in oil, the Creek is fast becoming the centre for the servicing industry on the northern coast of the Gulf.

Companies are moving regularly to join those who have used the area for years. J. Ray McDevitt, the American rig and form builders, have established a yard on the banks of the Creek and are using offshore production platforms—an area of the oil business that is destined to expand in the Gulf as more attention is paid to the exploitation of offshore reserves.

Dubai's only major source of oil revenue is from the 10th field, about 60 miles off the coast, which was discovered in 1966. Production had been running at about 300,000 barrels a day in a serious fire last year. It is expected to be 250,000 barrels a day. The offshore concession is held by the Dubai Petroleum Company, which Continental Oil (Conoco) holds a 30 per cent stake and is the operator.

High hopes of cash flow

Dubai, like all the Gulf states, during the late 1950s and early 1960s, had high hopes of striking a real cash flow from oil. As Kowas, Abu Dhabi and Qatar began to grow rich on oil, exploration in other parts of the Gulf proved less successful. Intensive exploration work onshore in Dubai failed to uncover a commercial field. At this stage Dubai Petroleum took on an offshore concession covering the whole of the waters under Dubai's control.

Conoco, operating on behalf of Dubai Marine Areas (jointly owned by Compagnie Française des Pétroles and Hispanoil, the Spanish oil group, and held 50 per cent of equity), which Continental Oil (Conoco) holds a 30 per cent stake and is the operator.

carrying out the exploration, production and trading operations.

While there has been no official move by Dubai to copy the participation deals made by its neighbours, many people in the oil industry think that a state shareholding will come once this delicate question has been finally settled in the surrounding oil producing states. Nobody believes in exploiting existing discoveries and continue the search for new reserves.

Offshore loading techniques are being developed but if the field is to maintain a regular rate of production, considerable storage is necessary so that oil can continue to flow when the weather prevents the tankers from coming to the loading buoy. While the field was in the initial stages of development and volumes were only about 100,000 barrels a day an old tanker was converted to act as a floating storage unit. But if production was to be raised to the hoped-for 450,000 barrels a day a different method of storage was needed.

A completely new type of offshore storage unit was designed and built by the Chicago Bridge Co. Three steel tanks were built in the shape of inverted champagne glasses and each capable of holding 500,000 barrels of oil. The tanks, known locally as the khazzams, sit on the seabed with the neck of the "glass" protruding through the water and having a production deck on top. As oil is pumped into the tanks, water is forced out through vents in the bottom. The oil and water do not mix and the system, despite some earlier doubts on the part of environmentalists, has not proved a pollution hazard.

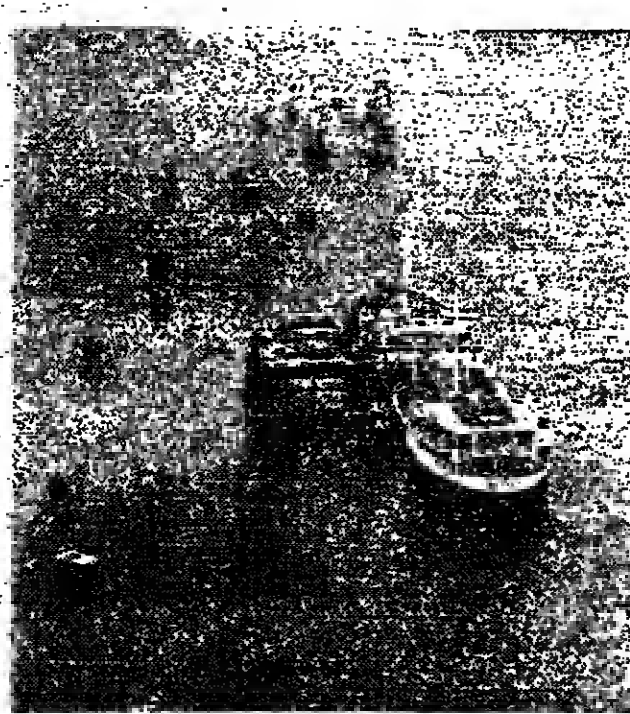
There is no limitation on the size of tanker that can

Better output expected

In addition to drilling new production wells, Dubai Petroleum has installed a six-pile platform on the field to house facilities to inject 340,000 barrels of water into the structure each day. A substantial improvement in output is expected once the water injection facilities are working at full capacity.

Dubai Petroleum, under the terms of its concession, has relinquished about 25 per cent of the offshore area. So far there has been no attempt by the Dubai Government to reallocate this.

A new field has been located by Dubai Petroleum about 15 miles south-west of the Fateh field. It was found during a wildcat drilling programme in October 1973, but work on exploring the exact size of the discovery has been hampered by the acute shortage of offshore drilling rigs in the Gulf. With offshore areas in other parts of the world making considera-



Aerial view of Das Island tanker terminal.

ble demands on the available drilling equipment, there is a waiting list of about 18 months for the rigs that are operating in the Gulf.

Dubai Petroleum has named the new find the Delta prospect, and has hopes that it will prove to be a commercial find worth linking into the Fateh production network. The size of Dubai's known reserves could also be expanded as the result of an intensive seismic survey of the entire offshore area by Dubai Petroleum. Seismic techniques have improved considerably since the last survey and there are high hopes that new prospects will emerge.

Sharjah is the latest of the emirates to become an oil producer. A group led by Burmes Oil and Gas of the United States found oil off the island of Abu Musa.

cent. LGSC has chartered three new LNG carriers—again equipped with specially insulated tanks to maintain the sub-zero temperatures—from shipowners Gotsaas Larsen.

Each of the new vessels will have a capacity of 125,000 cu metres. A fourth carrier, the 87,000 cu metre capacity Norman Lady, is already built and will be chartered from Methane Carriers from 1976.

Three 80,000 cu metre ships are also being built in

Port Rashid-Dubai

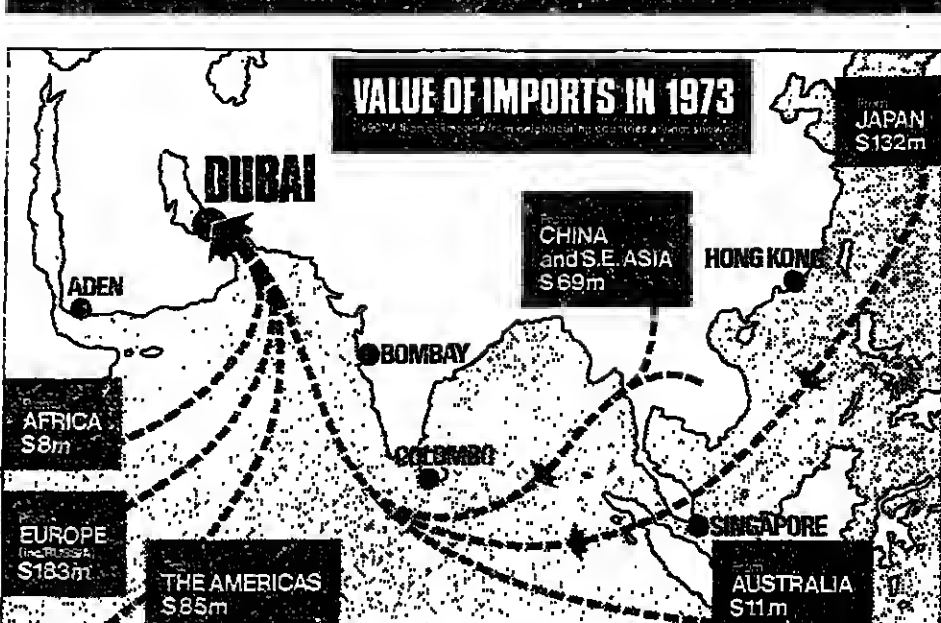
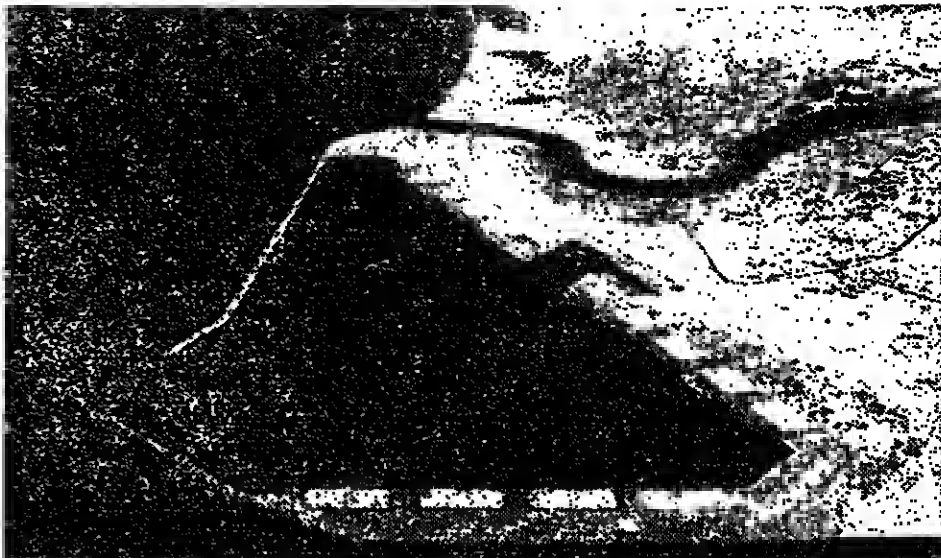
This fully mechanised port is located near the entrance to the Arabian Gulf and provides excellent marine and cargo handling facilities.

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Natural gas will be shipped to Japan

In June, 1976, a strange-looking tanker is scheduled to set out from Das Island in the Gulf on a 15-day voyage to Tokyo Bay. The specially-designed tanker will be carrying 125,000 cu metres of natural gas in liquefied form from Abu Dhabi to Japan.

Exporting natural gas from Abu Dhabi to Japan is one of the most ambitious LNG projects under construction. Abu Dhabi has massive reserves of natural gas but like so many oil and gas producing countries has a limited home market. Japan, on the other hand, is desperate to obtain supplies of this pollution-free fuel in its efforts to clean its atmosphere.

Before the advent of natural gas the only way of exporting the product was by pipeline and there are no markets within the Gulf for Abu Dhabi. Exporting the gas has become a feasible proposition only with the perfection of the techniques of turning the gas into a liquid, shipping it in specially designed tankers and regassing it in the consuming country.

Many technical difficulties

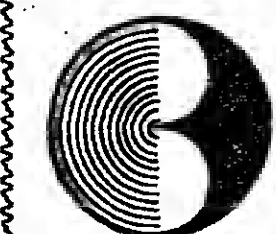
Work has already started on the complete processing of the 31,000m LNG chain—the plant on Das Island that will take some 550 million cu ft of gas a day and liquefy it. This presents considerable technical problems since the gas has to be cooled to -160°C before it will liquefy.

In the early LNG chains in other parts of the world, scaling up the liquefaction plants to handle large quantities of fuel, presented many technical difficulties. Teething troubles have now been overcome and plant designers are confident that the new generation of liquefaction plants will be free from technical snags.

The plant on Das Island is being built for the Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company. The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has a 20 per cent holding in the operation and the other shareholders are Mitsui (36 per cent); British Petroleum (26.66 per cent); Compagnie Française des Pétroles (13.33 per cent) and Bridge-stone Liquefied Gas Company (4 per cent). Recently the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company has made it clear that it wants to increase its stake in the project.

BP is acting as the coordinator for the project and the main contractors are Eastern Bechtel Corporation and Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Company. The gas feed stock will come from the Umm Shaif field through an 18-mile pipeline to Das Island and there will be a 55-mile pipe bringing in gas from the Zakum field. The obvious choice of Das Island as the site for the liquefaction plant and shipping terminal has presented considerable problems for the contractors.

Das covers an area of less than one square mile and is already crisscrossed with crude oil production, storage and shipping facilities. The lack of space is critical during the construction stage as more than 5,000 people will be employed on the project. To cope with this problem a



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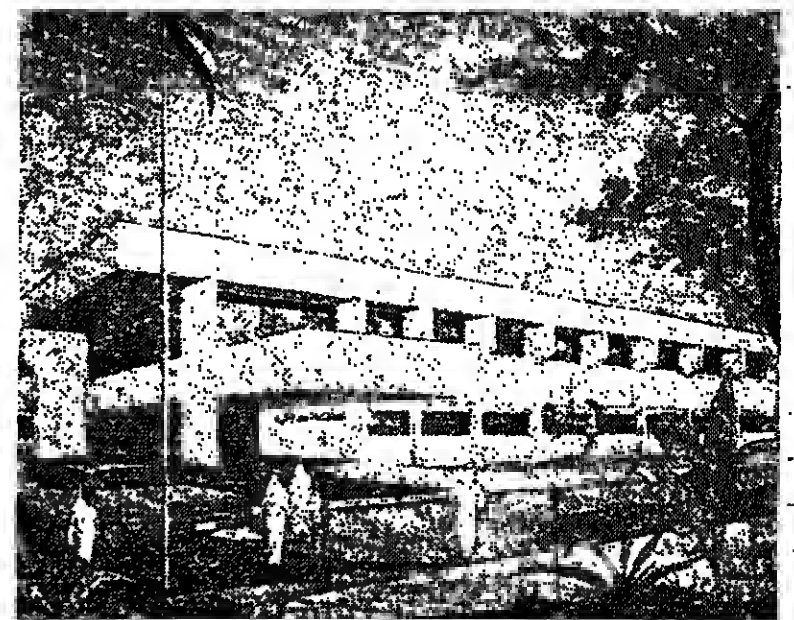
The Dubai Broadcasting Station is a commercial radio station, operating on 3 frequencies in the medium wave band, 1 in the s.w.b. The coverage area is: U.A.E., Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Cairo, Syria, North and South Yemen, Jordan and Lebanon.

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There is an 8 1/2 hour daily programme in English on 1106 KHz, 'borrowed' from the Arabic transmissions, also a VHF stereo music transmission 15 hours daily on 92 meg. VHF.

The Colour Television Service will start in December, 1974. Operating on 2 VHF channels and 1 VHF channel. This will cover the U.A.E., Coast of Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, and the Eastern Coast of Saudi Arabia. Two monthly magazines produced, one in Arabic and a separate one in English. Both carry ads.



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(Expenditure on Dubai Colour TV may be aggregated with expenditure on Dubai Broadcasting Station to compute volume discount entitlement)	

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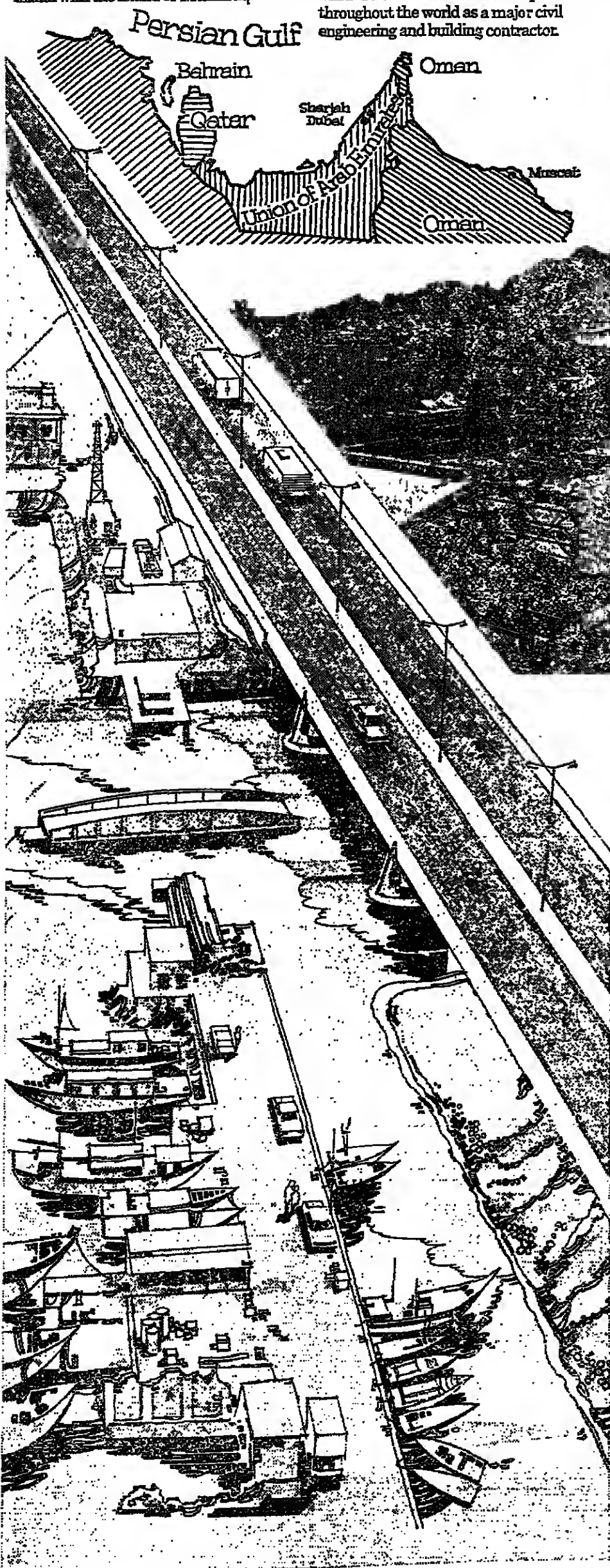
At Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates we recently completed the first stage of a new port. And at Bahrain a new dual carriageway bridge has replaced the old swing bridge which used to link Bahrain Island with the Island of Muharraq.

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Oil demands transform ancient harbours

by Peter Hill

The discovery of oil, its exploitation and the revenue derived from its sale has provided the United Arab Emirates with an opportunity to transform their ancient ports into modern, complex links with the rest of the world and to provide a basis for the establishment of a more diverse social and industrial infrastructure.

While modernization and development has taken or is taking place at virtually every port in the UAE, the most extensive and ambitious project has been undertaken at Port Rashid in Dubai at the instigation of, and with the close involvement of, the Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum.

Oil was discovered in Dubai only in 1966 with production beginning three years later in the offshore Fateh field but the emirate had established itself as the main centre of commerce in the Gulf area several years before.

Indeed, for centuries the creeks which form an integral feature of the coastal landscape in the lower Gulf have provided useful natural harbours for small vessels plying between the ports along the Gulf coast and further afield to Africa and India. Since the beginning of this century Dubai has been a regular port of call both for freighters and passenger ships, one of the factors which established it as a centre for the valuable entrepot trade. Dubai has also become a centre for the gold trade with vessels making regular trips to India and consignments flowing in from London and Zurich.

Traditionally a shipping and commercial centre, Dubai was well placed to remain in the forefront of expansion. This began in 1954 when, because the entrance to the creek was silted up by constant sand move-

ments which prevented entry by larger ships, work started on widening and deepening the channel. This work, together with improvement to wharfage facilities, led to a rapid growth in the volume of lighterage trade by 1964. The Ruler then decided an artificial deep water port was needed to help Dubai's economy.

Studies carried out by Sir William Halcrow & Partners led to a contract being placed with Costain Civil Engineering for the first stage of the port development. This involved the construction of a four-berth deep-water harbour which because of the increase in shipping movements was enlarged to 15 berths in 1969 while a sixteenth is planned to accommodate oil tankers.

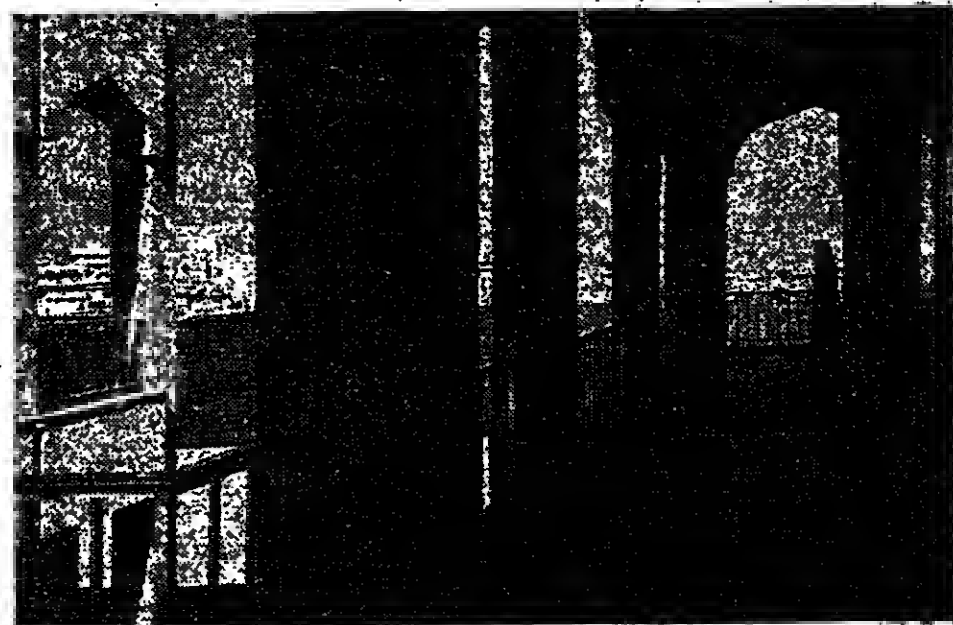
The £24m project, which fuel and gas oil to bunkering also embraces two long breakwaters, was scheduled water berths. In addition to

for completion last November, but the first two berths were opened in November, 1970, and the entire project was completed in October, 1972—13 months ahead of schedule. Four million tons of rock, brought 20 miles by lorry were used in the construction of the port's main breakwater which is 1.38 miles long and the lee breakwater which is 1.41 miles long.

Fifteen of the 16 deep-water berths are set out along three main crays which provide some 6000 of berthing space each, and are able to accommodate vessels of up to 30ft draft. At the tanker berth, which is able to take ships of up to 70,000 tons, a pipeline connects the berth with storage facilities while a separate pipeline supplies fuel and gas oil to bunkering also embraces two long breakwaters, was scheduled water berths. In addition to

the deepwater berths, Port Rashid has 2000ft of quay, side between two of the main crays which is designed for use as general cargo berths for lighters, engaged in local trade.

A large volume of the goods which arrive at the port are for transshipment and 30 days' storage is covered by the wharfage fees which are among the lowest in the Gulf area and the fact that breakage and pilferage are also low has helped to establish the port's reputation. On the shore side of the harbour, a large area of reclaimed land has been allocated for cargo storage. Twelve of the deepwater berths have steel framed transit sheds while the other three, designed for handling bulk cargoes, do not require transit sheds. The covered storage area at Port Rashid amounts to some 22 acres.



The Creek at Dubai seen from the Ruler's office.

More wharves to serve expanding trade

In Abu Dhabi, the first stage of the £18m port development programme at Port Zayed was opened in June, 1972, with a capacity of four large ships. The project involved the construction of 1,800ft of deepwater wharves together with the dredging of a four-mile navigation channel. All the material for the breakwater and the retaining wall was imported from Ras al-Khaimah by barge and involved 500,000 tons of rock.

Port Zayed's opening has meant that increasingly goods destined for Abu Dhabi are being unloaded there instead of being moved overland or being shipped by coaster from Dubai. To cope with the additional trade Port Zayed is being expanded and will have warehouse and refrigeration storage facilities and 17 deepwater berths.

Other developments are taking place at Sharjah at Misa Khalid where a £15m

development is under way to enlarge port facilities there so that it will be able to accommodate six ships of up to 12,000 tons and will be supported by extensive warehousing. Another emirate of the Gulf coast, Ras al-Khaimah some years ago laid the foundations for a new artificial port which almost certainly will be developed further.

UAE exports other than oil are small, but efforts are

being made to develop the potential of fishing and agriculture while a number of oil-based industries are planned and three cement plants are being built. But the Rulers of the UAE have shown that they are aware of the need for modern and efficient port facilities to ensure the smooth development of the economy and the ports clearly have a considerable role to play in the future.

The smugglers' dhows carry varied cargo

by Tim Owen

Entrepot trade is a convenient and all-embracing description of the activities which have motivated the merchants and traders of the bustling and thriving port of Dubai under the shrewd and business-minded Ruler, Shaikh Rashid bin Said al Maktum, who has managed the affairs of Dubai since 1958.

Many of these activities were legitimate, others only so far as they were part of the export trade of Dubai, because they involved the smuggling of goods and commodities into other countries. Nevertheless, Dubai being a free port, the import and export of such goods and commodities was legal in Dubai. By far the most lucrative and extensive of these activities was the smuggling of gold into the countries of the Indian sub-continent, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, where the demand for gold and the price of gold opened vistas of substantial profits for the gold smuggler. The basis of this demand is a social one, as it has been the custom over the centuries in the Indian sub-continent for savings to be made in the form of gold ornaments for women.

The parlous state of local currencies in recent years has if anything increased this demand for gold. The traders and dhow owners of Dubai swiftly moved into this market where at times 100 per cent profits could be made. Gold was imported into Dubai by air in the form of gold bars from the great banking centres of Europe, such as London and Switzerland.

Crates of gold bars were off-loaded from BOAC and Gulf Aviation aircraft at Dubai in a manner the casualness of which would have given a security officer at Heathrow Airport an apoplectic fit, and put into temporary storage in banks in Dubai. Finally, after having passed through various hands, the gold was loaded on to dhows in Dubai creek. These dhows were fitted with special high-speed diesel engines, capable of a speed of 25 knots or more, outstripping local customs patrol vessels.

Ships of the Royal Navy on the look-out for arms smugglers in the Southern Gulf could always identify the gold smugglers, whose activities were no concern of theirs anyway, by the fact that they had a disconcerting way of drawing away when challenged and pursued. Only when they entered the territorial waters of the country for which the gold was destined did these activities become illegal and therefore punishable.

Nevertheless these hazards could be mitigated by insurance policies, one of which was the element of speed. Another method was slightly more devious. To encourage their initiative and zeal, cus-



For the owners of these dhows the demand for gold in India offered vistas of substantial profits.

toms officers received a proportion of the value of the smuggled gold which they successfully intercepted. A useful countermeasure to this was to arrange for a dhow with a modest cargo of gold to be intercepted by the customs from time to time, thus, it was believed, blunting their zeal in the direction where real damage might be done.

By the early 1960s the remunerations of the gold smuggling trade from Dubai had become extensive. Westerners, particularly Americans, who were earning large and often untaxed salaries on lucrative contract work in the Middle East were taking often highly profitable shares in these operations. There was always the risk of loss, if the cargo was seized, but the chance was always considered worth the risk. In 1968 160 tons of gold was reexported from Dubai, and in 1972 the trade was worth about £10m, 65 per cent of the gold coming from the United Kingdom.

The value of gold imported from Britain rose from £42m in 1969 to £52m in 1971. What is the state of this gold trade now? It seems that in the past year or so it has been declining. In 1973 the value of the trade dropped to about £80m. Whether this downturn is permanent or not is difficult to gauge. Possibly the price of gold has had some bearing on it, or perhaps the booming economy in Dubai offers less risky distractions. Maybe it is a bit of each.

A far less attractive and romantic aspect of the gold smuggling was the return trade, which took another form of smuggling, and of which few apart from the Royal Navy were aware. The rapidly expanding economies and increasing wealth of some of the Emirates of the Southern Gulf were attrac-

able outlet for the smuggling of such items as wrist watches, textiles, transistor radios and other electrical goods from Dubai into the lonely creeks of southern Iran. A visit to the suk in Dubai reveals a display of wrist watches which should provide at least two per head of population in the United Arab Emirates, but when one realises that to many time is still of no consequence the scale is even higher.

The annual import of wrist watches is some 45 to 50 a head. At the end of 1971, when Iran seized the Tumb Islands at the entrance to the Gulf, people rightly assumed that their strategic position dictated this move. Few, however, knew that there was a secondary purpose to this seizure. For many years the larger of these islands (the smaller was uninhabited), occupied by an Arab fishing community and recognized by Britain as belonging to the Trucial State of Ras al-Khaimah, had been a persistent irritant to the Iranians because of the smuggling activities of its inhabitants.

This humble community prospered on the smuggling of luxury goods from Dubai into southern Iran, for which purpose they possessed a number of smart and high-powered diesel-engined dhows, unsuited for local fishing purposes, which sought the safety of the territorial waters of the Tumb Islands, chased by Iranian Customs launches. Small wonder therefore that this community retired to the mainland of Ras al-Khaimah when the Iranians seized the islands.

With its booming trade, its oil, new port and pending dry dock, Dubai reached the point of economic takeoff some years ago, but this was largely built on the legitimate activity of the export of gold.

Much of the arms traffic has been into the Sultanate of Oman. Arriving by air or sea, some weapons find their way overland by way of the Buraimi Oasis into the Sultanate and others by sea across the Beirah coast, or through the port of Sur, a traditional arms smuggling centre. Some arms are also smuggled into southern Iran by sea.

The high duty imposed on the entry of luxury goods into Iran has provided a profit-

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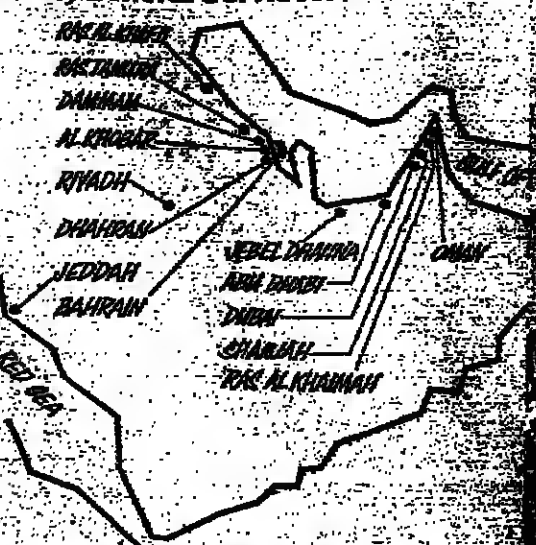
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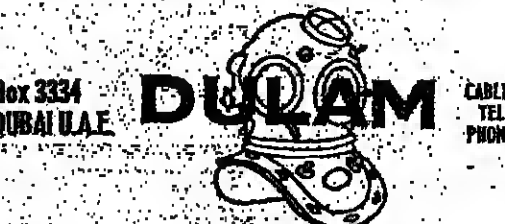
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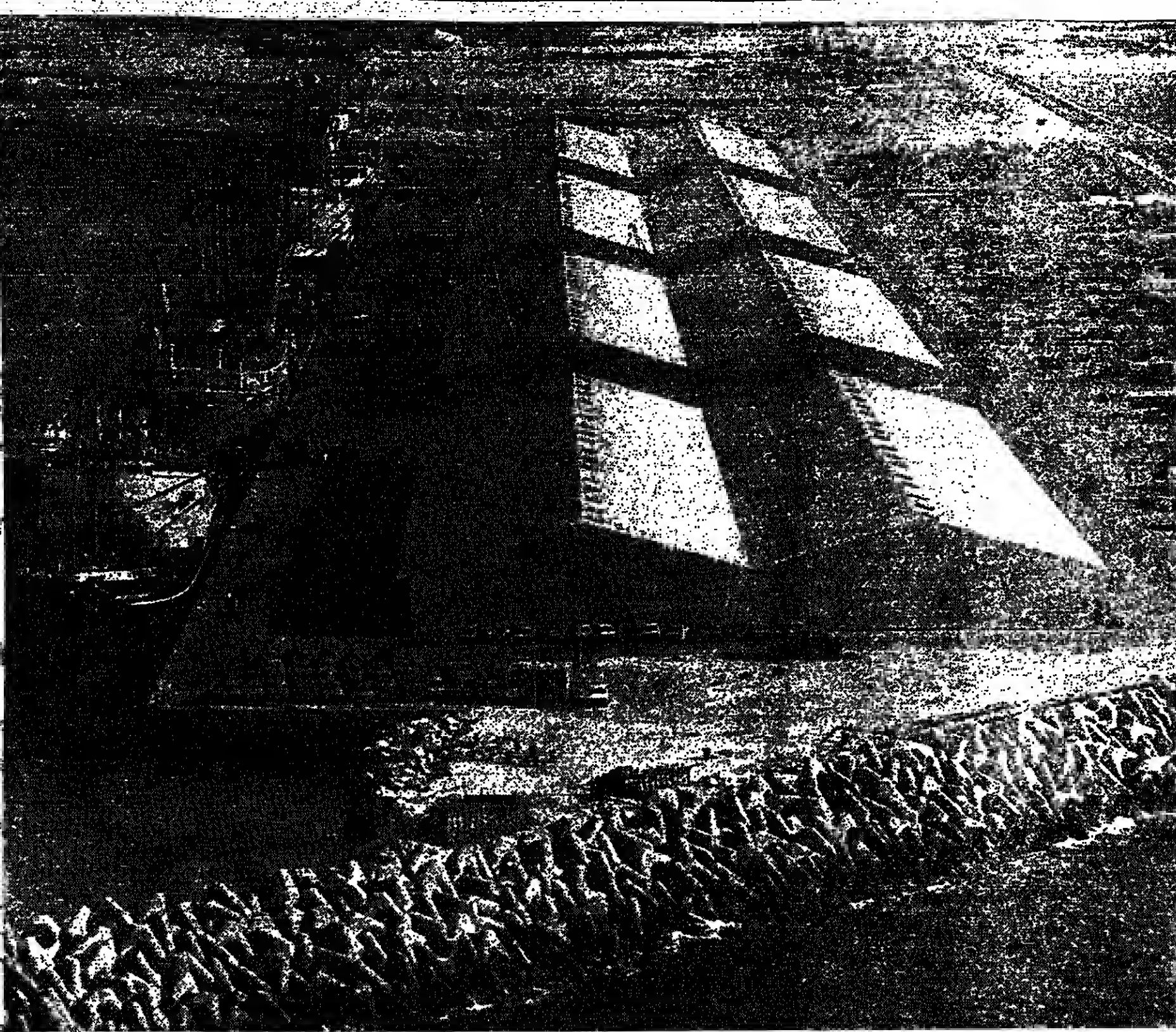
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Rashid, Dubai's new deepwater harbour, to which will shortly be added one of the biggest dry docks in the world.

Massive ship repair complex on reclaimed land

Days after Christmas an agreement was signed which marked the start of the construction of a massive ship repair complex in Dubai, valued at £91m and intended to accommodate the repair of ships in service, envisaged for the future, the Dubai scheme represents one of the most imaginative and ambitious civil engineering projects undertaken in the East.

Plans for the Dubai complex began with studies undertaken by the New York naval architects John J. McMullen, which indicated that by 1975 there would be a requirement for a vast new ship repair facility in the area. The feasibility study report was followed by a letter of intent from the British authorities to the two British companies, Sir William Halcrow and Partners were retained as consultants for the contract.

Agreement for first stage

Last September Shaikh Hamdan bin Rashid al Maktoum, chairman of the Dubai Dry Dock Company, signed an agreement for the first stage to go ahead. This included the construction of a 4,000-metre breakwater and ground preparation for the construction of the necessary support buildings for engineering,

stores, general services and maintenance offices.

The buildings will be sited on reclaimed land close to the deep water harbour of Port Rashid which was completed in 1972. The facility will include three dry docks which will extend into the enclosed waters of a new harbour. The middle dock will be 525 metres long and 100 metres wide and will be able to accommodate a tanker of one million tons deadweight.

The million-tonner has yet to emerge and, although no serious difficulties are foreseen in the construction and operation of such a vessel, increased construction costs and the aftermath of the oil supply crisis, together with prospects for the reopening of the Suez Canal, have almost certainly put back the date for the advent of such a behemoth.

However, the docks would permit two of the largest vessels in service of about 480,000 tons, to be docked simultaneously. The other docks will measure 415 metres by 80 metres and 370 metres by 66 metres. All three will be fitted with swinging caisson gates which will open outwards into the harbour and the docks will have a com-

mon floor depth of 12.3 metres below the tidal datum level.

The construction of the docks will centre on the construction of 170 precast concrete caissons, each weighing about 3,000 tonnes. These will be produced on a specially cleared site at a rate of two a week. Once completed they will be sunk on a pre-drilled foundation on the sea bed and filled with sand.

When all the caissons are in position and locked together and the end coffer dam is finished, water inside the dock will be pumped out. Once dry, a concrete floor will be laid. The floor of the main central dock alone will cover about 61,800 square metres.

The harbour area will be enclosed by more than two million cubic metres of rock-fill breakwater split into two halves. More than five million cubic metres of seabed dredged from within the harbour will be used to reclaim the area in front of the existing beach for the extensive support facilities.

The dry dock is being financed by a combination of sterling export finance and Ecu-currency roll-over credit. The loan agreements involve a sterling loan of £62.5m

organized by Lazard Brothers on behalf of Lloyd's and Midland banks and the Euro-dollar loan of \$110m organized by Lazard and American Express International Banking Corporation acting on behalf of a syndicate of 26 banks representing eight countries. Both loans are being guaranteed by Shaikh Rashid.

Service offered must be good

Repayment of the sterling loan will be over nine years after completion of the facility while repayment of the Ecu-currency loan will be phased over four years from completion.

Both the Dubai and the Bahrain projects were commissioned before the full effects of the production cut were felt and it may be that the basis for calculations used in assessing the demand for the facilities has been undermined.

Nevertheless the docks can expect business from the developing fleets of the Arab world during the next decade while the major tanker companies whose vessels are engaged in a steady service be-

tween the Gulf and the major consuming countries are likely to find the new dock at Dubai an attractive possibility—provided that the service it offers is good.

Because the docks are close to the loading terminals, tankers will be able to enter with their tanks clean and fully free of gas after a ballast voyage from Europe, Japan or the United States and the location of the Dubai complex will mean the minimum of deviation from a vessel's route.

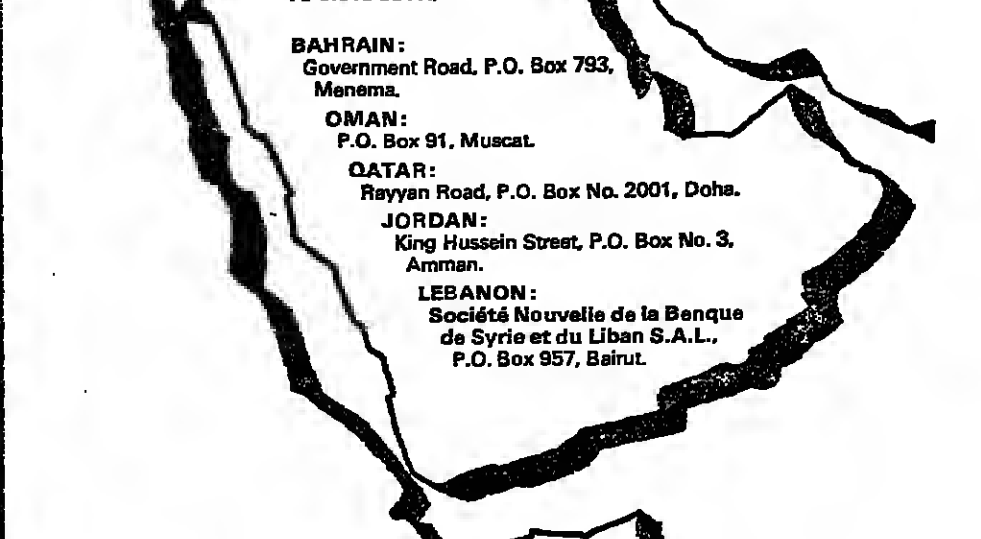
In theory therefore the loss of a ship's revenue will be reduced. But owners will be careful to watch the development of the facility and in particular the success of the trading scheme for dockyard staff which is being established at Dubai since ship repairing represents a new departure for the country.

There is a lack of adequate dry dock facilities for the large oil tankers plying between the major consuming countries of the world and the Persian-Arabian Gulf and if attractive arrangements on the route are provided, and if the experience of the Lisave concern in Portugal is any guide, Dubai dry docks can expect a prosperous future.

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The fine new bridge across the Creek at Dubai. A tunnel is also being dug near the entrance to the Creek to filter off some of the rapidly growing commercial and domestic traffic.

Sights set on making Dubai a Free Port and business centre of Gulf

by Ralph Izzard

The immense scope of the plans for making Dubai the paramount entrepot and industrial centre of the Gulf, dwarfing the efforts of other states, has been outlined by Mahdi al Tajir, UAE Ambassador to Britain, in an interview with *The Times*.

For many years the ambassador has also been a valued adviser on development planning to Shaikh Rashid bin Makrum, Ruler of Dubai and Vice-President of the UAE. Regarding the facilities to be offered, the ambassador said the term "Free Zone" was no longer applicable. Sights had now been set on making Dubai a Free Port. There are to be two "free" industrial zones, one for storage and light industries

immediately behind the port and the adjacent dry dock for supertankers, and one for heavy industries which would be 25 miles to the south in the Jebel Ali area.

Port Rashid, with its 16 berths, has proved so successful that it had been decided to add a further 14 berths. This could be done within the existing port limits. It was being announced that in future import duty on all foods such as rice, sugar, wheat and flour would be waived—2 per cent had hitherto been charged.

Free storage to avoid delays

Merchants will also be allowed free storage space for 20 days in the warehouses that line the port's jetties. The purpose is not only to save money, but to avoid time-wasting delays by speedier handling of goods. Local merchants had previously been given 30 days' free storage, but cutting down the time limit meant that more space would be available which would encourage merchants from other Gulf states to use Dubai's facilities for their imports and re-exports.

The ambassador said the industrial zones behind the port had two purposes: bulk storage, and catering for light industries. The Japanese had shown particular interest in establishing electronics factories, and their skills would be of value in servicing vessels using either the port or the dry dock.

Land in this zone would be offered to companies at a purely nominal rental. Those concerns whose activities were of obvious benefit to Dubai and thus to the UAE economy as a whole, by absorbing labour and imparting technical skills, might well be offered sites free of charge.

Storage capacity would be built up to very large proportions. A plot had already been allocated to a joint venture involving Australian and Arab interests to establish a 15m cold store which would serve not only Dubai but other Gulf states with chilled and frozen meat. Eventually there might be as many as 12 such cold stores as Somalia, Sudan and some East European countries were thinking of similar lines to the Australians. It was also possible that hundreds of tons of butter would be stored. There would be tremendous silo capacity for wheat, rice, sugar and other basic food commodities for regional distribution.

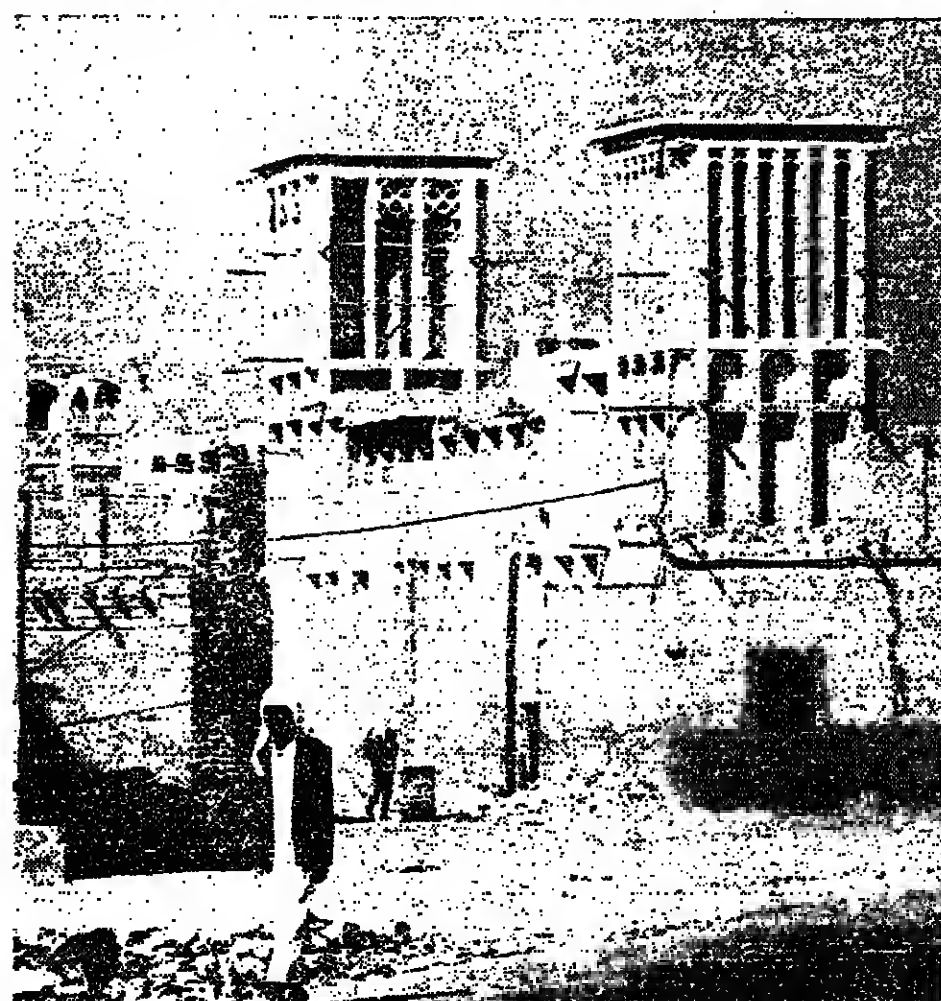
Another project is for a film cement plant, the largest in the United Arab Emirates. Two new power stations would be built at Jebel Ali. The larger would be a UAE undertaking, supplying a large area of the emirates. The second would be built by the Dubai Government and would help to meet local industrial and domestic requirements.

Costain Civil Engineering, reported to be concerned with £100m worth of construction business in Dubai, are also understood to be moving their headquarters to Jebel Ali. The ambassador said that to improve urban amenities it is now proposed to provide houses with piped gas. Also under consideration is a plan to supply complete sections of the town with piped air-conditioning from a central source. A pilot scheme in the United States had proved successful.

The dry dock and general industrial expansion would necessitate the building of an extra residential area for about 600 European and American families. Water supplies were sufficient at present. Agricultural and horticultural irrigation would be augmented by supplies from the sewerage system now being built. Extra water would be needed eventually in four or five years, and a plant to desalinate seawater would then be built.

Possible deal with India

Finally, the ambassador disclosed that serious thought was being given to another big project to build an offshore artificial island to serve as a loading terminal for the largest supertankers. The island would be made near the Dubai Petroleum Company's Al Fatah field which lies about 50 miles off the mainland. The island, on reclaimed land, not platforms, would be 400 acres in area. It would offer vessels a depth of 20 fathoms (120ft), which he considered sufficient even for million-ton super-tankers.



Old houses in the town of Dubai where merchant families still live. Shaikh Rashid has ordered that some must be preserved as part of the country's history. The rooftop "boxes" are an early form of air-conditioning designed to catch a breeze coming from any direction.

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Cold houses and winter crops aid agriculture's growing role

by Tim Owen

Winter cultivation of vegetables in the open, and refrigerated greenhouses for the summer—such is the pattern of agriculture as developed in the United Arab Emirates in the southern shores of the Gulf, where the methods employed in temperate climates are stood on their heads.

The two problems facing agriculture in the UAE are excessive heat for much of the year and a permanent shortage of water. Artificial means have therefore to be used to create the basic conditions for agriculture. Fresh water either has to be brought in from elsewhere or obtained by methods such as desalination of sea water, both of which are costly in men and money.

Artificial methods also have to be used for growing vegetables outside the brief cool winter season when these again are costly. However, as the alternatives are the import of fresh fruit and vegetables from Lebanon and even farther afield, the expense involved is regarded against the financial background of these oil-producing states makes these methods a viable enterprise.

The state of Ras al Khaimah lying at the eastern extremity of the UAE on the southern coast of the Gulf, close under the massive mountains of the northern Hajar range, is climatically the best endowed of all the emirates for agriculture, in which a high proportion of the population is engaged. It not only receives the greatest amount of the meagre winter rainfall that falls along the coast, but it also has the benefit of the run-off from the Hajar mountains.

It has for a long time been the source of winter-grown vegetables for the towns along the coast. In 1955 an Agricultural Trials Centre, aided financially by the Trucial States Council, was opened at Diddaga, 20 miles inland from Ras al Khaimah town, to improve agricultural methods. The centre has developed steadily from modest beginnings and now has an agricultural school, experimental farm, veterinary clinic and livestock farm.

The Emir of Ras al Khaimah, Shaikh Saqr, has always shown great interest in the centre and the development of agriculture in the state, and set an example by sending his son and heir, Shaikh Khalid, to study agricultural methods in the United Kingdom. Sons of farmers are encouraged to enrol in the school, and free land is offered to those who wish to start their own farms after completing their training.

The many private farms, irrigated by well water, which have benefited from the help and advice of the trials centre, including the introduction of fruit and vegetables not previously grown in the area, now produce during the winter most of the vegetables normally grown in temperate climates, as well as tropical and semi-tropical fruits such as mangoes, pawpaws, bananas, citrus fruits, grapes and pomegranates.

Tobacco is also grown, but mostly for local consumption. Livestock breeding is playing an increasingly important part in farming. Great efforts are being made

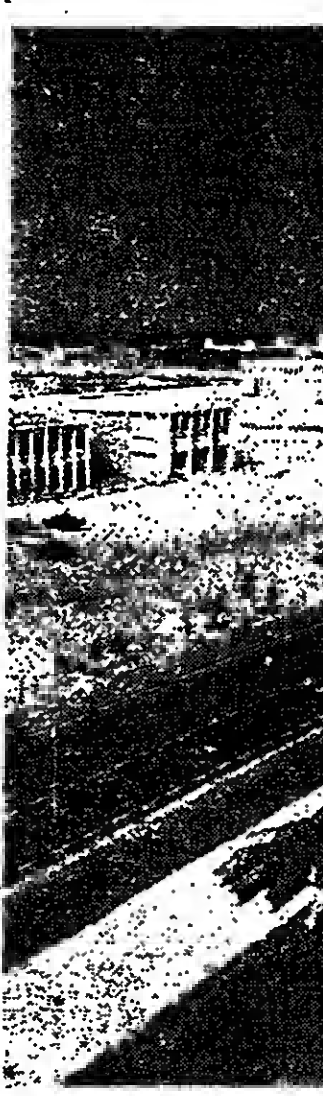
to improve stock by cross-breeding, and a milk pasteurization plant has been installed.

Ras al Khaimah has always exported agricultural produce to its neighbours, but with improved methods and the expansion of farming, agriculture is playing an increasing role in the economy, and its produce is being exported more widely in the Gulf.

The limitation on the production of vegetables in those cultivated for production range from turnips to asparagus. The capital cost of the scheme is considerable, and production costs are high, but even so prices are not lower than those for fresh vegetables from outside the Gulf. After meeting the requirements of local markets it is intended to export vegetables throughout the year to other parts of the Gulf.

Producing through all the year

Essentially, the method used is the desalination of sea water for irrigation, and into this are mixed chemical nutrients. These are fed by small plastic tubes to each of the plants, which are grown in the sand in vast glass-houses and smaller polythene houses. As the summer temperatures outside are well over 100°F by day, the houses are cooled and humidified by sucking in air through curtains of waste water from the desalination plant.



Looking out over the Grand Mosque towards the sea in Abu Dhabi town.

The results are astonishing. Yields of 70 tons an acre for tomatoes are higher than those from conventional greenhouses, and many times the yield of field-grown vegetables. There are also the advantages of freedom from pests, rapid growth (tomatoes crop in three months), and the ability to produce vegetables throughout the year. More than 170 varieties of vegetables have been tested, and those cultivated for production range from turnips to asparagus.

The capital cost of the scheme is considerable, and production costs are high, but even so prices are not lower than those for fresh vegetables from outside the Gulf. After meeting the requirements of local markets it is intended to export vegetables throughout the year to other parts of the Gulf.

At Al Ain in the Buraimi Oasis, where the Emir of Abu Dhabi borders on the Sultanate of Oman, another experimental agriculture project was started in 1967. Here also intensive crop farming is carried out in the open in conditions similar to those at Diddaga in Ras al Khaimah. Shaikh Zayid was Governor of Al Ain before his accession as Emir, and it has always been of particular interest to him as he supervised the construction of new irrigation canals.

The six-nases of Buraimi are their existence to *fajals* (man-made underground streams of fresh water) which bring water from the Hajar mountains of Oman many miles away. The areas under cultivation have been greatly increased in recent years by the renovation of *fajals* and the construction of new canals. Hundreds of diesel-operated water pumps have been

distributed to local farmers in bringing water under cultivation. Yields per acre have been greatly increased by means of artificial fertilizers, improved strains of seeds, and better farming methods.

Agriculture, which has always played a large part in the lives of the inhabitants of that part of the UAE which lies on the Gulf of Oman on the other side of the Hajar mountains, is being expanded.

Roads are being constructed

In these regions the main limiting factor hitherto has been the lack of communications, as they have been cut off from the rest of the UAE by the Hajar mountains, and the sea route has provided the best means of communication. Now roads are being built. Unlike the rest of the UAE, this is an area of mountains, deep valleys and a narrow coastal plain. Cultivable ground rather than water shortage is the problem. Date gardens are extensive where the land permits, and these are irrigated by well water, the water table being about 8ft below the surface. In the inland valleys the date gardens are irrigated by *fajals*. The run-off from the Hajar mountains provides substantial reserves of underground water.

Tropical fruits, tobacco, onions, asparagus, tomatoes and peppers are grown among the date gardens. Smaller agricultural projects have been started in Sharjah and some of the smaller emirates, but these cater largely for local needs. There always has been a limited export of agricultural produce from Ras al Khaimah. What then are the prospects of expanding this export market? Other states in the area are also making great efforts to develop agriculture wherever possible.

As in the construction of international airports and seaports, prestige is apt to play a large part as sound economics. Nevertheless, the wealth created by the oil industries is both attracting immigrants into these states and raising the standard of living of the inhabitants. In a few years eating habits will change drastically and there will be increased demands for different types of food.

New the fishing industry is taking on a new dimension as exportable being taken seriously. The UAE is equipped with the necessary equipment, one of the Gulf, which is also sandy, the other no of Oman which is with deep off shore. These contrasting conditions fishing grounds different kinds. The waters of the Gulf have the greater with some of the fishing grounds in the Persian Gulf. Grounds are rich in high quality already has a proven and the UAE has developing the practice of the south of Persian Gulf.

In the Gulf of fishing grounds have variety of deep-water and at certain times vast shoals of small sardine fish, where netted and then large mounds of fish for fish meal. Along the rock crabs and other abundant, so far unexpected.

A fleet of modern trawlers, container communications, prerequisites of fishing industry in the world, and have to be acquired the full potential of the UAE. Emirates can be for export purposes.

Fishing, much more than agriculture, has been a traditional occupation of the Arabs of the coast, both for pearls and for fish. The great fleets of dhows that used to go out to the pearling grounds each August from Kuwait, Bahrain and the Trucial Coast no longer exist, the trade having been killed by the cultured pearl fishing of Japan, but local fishing has continued and dried fish is traded with the tribes of the interior.

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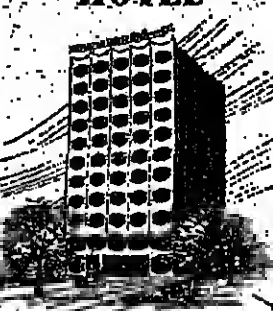
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Legal climate encourages investment

by Neil G. McNeill

The legal entity with which we are concerned is that formerly known as the Trucial States and comprising the seven emirates of Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn, Ras al Khaimah and Al Fujairah, which until December, 1971, were in a collective treaty relationship with the United Kingdom.

At the time of ultimate retrocession of British jurisdiction, there were two separate jurisdictions, each administered by a separate system of courts. To this was added a third, administered by the federal courts of the United Arab Emirates—the new sovereign Islamic state formed by the Trucial States.

The last mentioned of these residual jurisdictions is concerned largely with constitutional and federal matters as well as disputes to which the union is a party or suits arising in the permanent federal capital. The remaining jurisdictions vary somewhat among the individual emirates, but may be outlined generally.

The first is that administered by the Sharia courts, which extends broadly either by law or as a matter of practice to disputes arising between local citizens or matters touching Islamic personal law. Such jurisdiction is exercised according to the laws of the particular emirate in accordance with the principles of Islamic jurisprudence.

The second is that administered by the local civil courts and extends to all matters not falling within the jurisdiction of the Sharia courts. Here the law applied is expressly enacted, law and the provisions of the Sharia law. The civil courts can and do look also to local usage and custom and in consonance with the principles of natural justice, law and equity, to the general body of civil law applied in other countries, notably, Egypt, England, Jordan and

France. They are, therefore, receptive to arguments based upon the laws and jurisprudence from these and like sources.

The general legal climate for foreign trade and investment, therefore, varies according to the individual emirates, each of which naturally reflects the personality and interests of its ruler, who in turn is influenced by the economic strength of his state and the requirements of his peoples. Broadly speaking, however, the climate is a favourable one.

This is easily noticed in Dubai, for example, which, though today an oil state of no mean size, has never regarded itself as such nor looked to oil as the principal source of its development and growth. Here, the keen interest and enthusiasm of its Ruler, as well as his indefatigable energy and perspicacity in matters of commerce and industry, aided by an able body of advisers, are evident in the tremendous growth in this emirate since his accession, and markedly in the past few years. This has been nurtured by the freedom and encouragement given to the establishment of local and international banks and other financial institutions, as well as to the liberal policies adopted in relation to foreign businesses and the incorporation locally of companies formed by emigrants.

In Abu Dhabi rapid growth is also evident, though here the obvious benefits of huge oil wealth are everywhere manifest. Also, being the temporary federal capital, Abu Dhabi plays an important political and diplomatic role. Nevertheless, foreign commercial concerns and investment are also to be seen. Prevailing policy is, however, to promote local participation in most activities, whether directly or by means of local agents or sponsors.

Another notable emirate is Sharjah, which, under the guidance of a vigorous and energetic ruler and with the imminent prospect of large oil revenues, is beginning to assert some of its former influence. While the discovery of oil has been an important factor the private sector is not ignored, and the Ruler (who has the added advantage to foreigners of being fluent in English) is also keen to encourage foreign trade and investment. Added encouragement may also be given to those prepared to accept some local participation.

The remaining emirates tend to follow a similar pattern, but as yet are still in earlier stages of emergence and their growth is tempered by economic considerations. As a means of being fluent in English) is also keen to encourage foreign trade and investment. Added encouragement may also be given to those prepared to accept some local participation.

Since retrocession there has not been much new commercial legislation. This owes much to an appreciation of the need for uniformity within the federation, and the fact that most important legislative (and to some extent executive) power is vested in the federal authorities. The Federal Government, on the other hand, has been too preoccupied with setting up its own administrative machinery and in bringing itself more effectively into being to produce a great deal yet in the way of commercial legislation.

A start has been made with the UAE Currency Board Law, 1973, which safeguards the currency and controls and regulates the establishment of banking institutions within the federation. In addition to the permission of individual rulers, the UAE Currency Board is now required to approve a bank may set up in the UAE. High on the list of persons prepared to take other priorities must also be part in the fortunes of the federal companies' law and area. A prudent businessman commercial code and a trade or investor will give due marks and attention, as thought to the possible alternatives as a federal civil procedure to decide wisely how best to proceed.

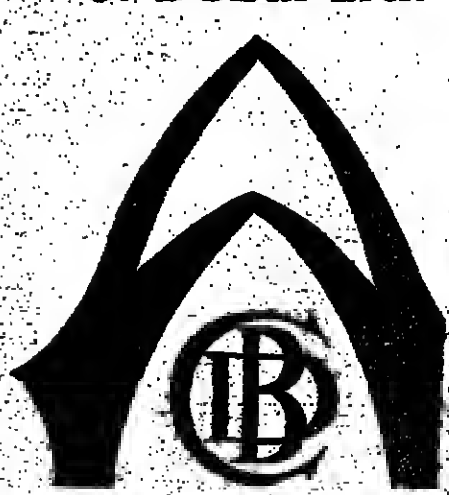
There are no exchange control regulations and none is foreseen. Income tax remains a matter for individual emirates, though the several income tax decrees in force are closely similar. As a matter of practice, however, income tax is normally levied only upon oil producing and banking companies, other local and foreign companies being largely exempt. Individuals and firms are not affected. No distinction is made legally or in practice between local companies and those with local participation, and foreign companies.

The remaining area for consideration is where disputes may arise between contracting parties. This raises questions of the enforceability of contracts, the validity of a choice of a foreign law as that of the contract, and arbitration.

These are of even greater complexity in which general business are extremely difficult and even dangerous. In principle, however, it can be said that carefully drawn contracts will normally be upheld and that, if due care and attention is given in drafting, the courts will normally apply the principles of civil law to uphold the customary provisions of normal commercial and like contracts. The courts will also normally respect a contractual choice of law and a reference to arbitration, though, like courts everywhere, they will resist any attempt to restrict their jurisdiction.

The commercial attractiveness to foreign trade and investment no doubt exist, and there are exciting opportunities. The legal climate is favourable to growth in trade and the encouragement of investment. Preference is sometimes given to the projects more obviously commercial in nature, and the advancement of a bank may set up in the UAE. High on the list of persons prepared to take other priorities must also be part in the fortunes of the federal companies' law and area. A prudent businessman commercial code and a trade or investor will give due marks and attention, as thought to the possible alternatives as a federal civil procedure to decide wisely how best to proceed.

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Ralph Izzard gives sketches of three leading businesses which point up the wide-ranging trading interests of the Gulf

Brothers whose 'biggest small store' just grew

Mohammad bin Masood, the founder of the firm, and Sons is possibly Abu Dhabi's most powerful private business with wide-ranging interests. It is now owned by three brothers: Ahmed Masood, who is chairman of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Abu Dhabi Legislative Council; Rahim Masood, who is deputy chairman of the UAE Federal Council and a director of the Abu Dhabi Telephone and Telegraph Co.; and Abdullah Masood, who has not entered politics.

The brothers opened a branch store in Bahrain in 1958, and have the biggest branch store in Sharjah. In those days, the brothers' business was a small store in the old town of Sharjah, which was then little more than a fishing village. As Abdullah says: "All the stores were small then, but ours was the biggest small one." Business picked up so much that in 1965 the brothers opened a new branch in Bahrain. They own an aluminium factory for turning extruded metal into door and window frames and other building materials. They have other plans for factories to make with his bare hands.

From shipping to ice cream

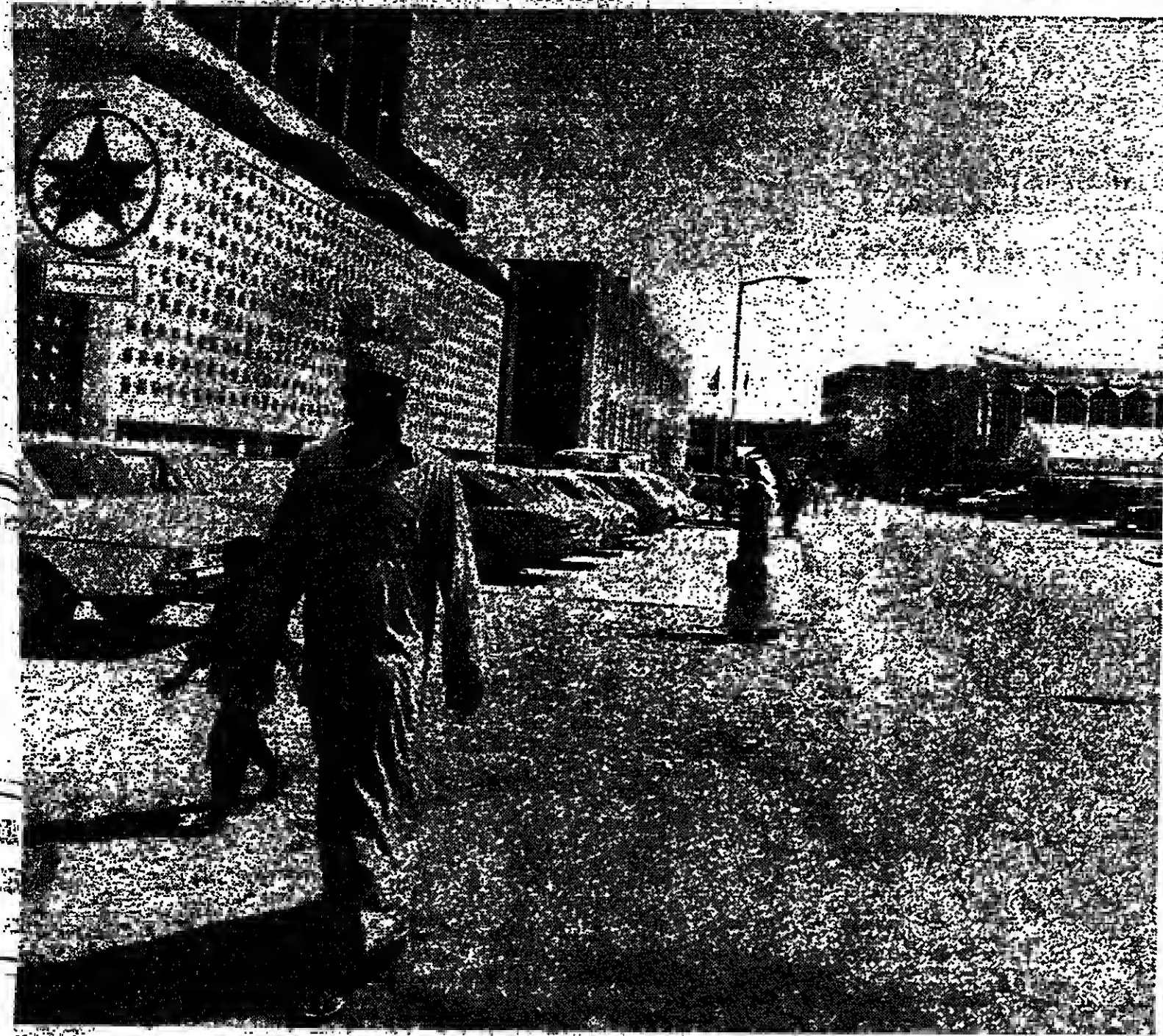
One of the most prosperous firms in Dubai is Galadari Brothers. The three brothers, who are the present owners, are Abdul Rahim Galadari, Abdul Wahab Galadari and Abdul Latif Galadari. Their father, Ibrahim Galadari, was a prosperous pearl merchant who survived the collapse of the industry and in 1933 founded a business for the import and re-export of foodstuffs, grain and textiles. This grew through the years with the inclusion of commercial agencies and additional lines in general merchandise. Today the firm has a subsidiary, Galadari Engineering Workshops, whose marine fabrication branch

alone employs 400 people. The brothers also own the Intercontinental Hotel, originally scheduled to open in January 1975 with 335 rooms but which is already being extended to provide an additional 320 rooms. They also have an ice cream factory which manufactures the products of J. Lyons & Co under licence. Feasibility studies are now being made on the expansion of this side of the business. Galadari Brothers, the largest distributors of ice-cream in the Gulf.

Mass employer came from hard school

Meet of the old-established businessmen in Dubai look back with a shudder at the 1940s, long after most other great depression which hit the Gulf pearling industry in the early 1930s. The actual dealers in pearls survived, for many of them also owned small shipchandlers' stores which had supplied the pearling fleet and which could be used as a basis to build up other interests. The position was far worse for families such as that of Jume Al Majid, now a small shop in Dubai. From this beginning he built up a modest import/export business with India, Pakistan and Iran. Times improved and Al Majid gradually expanded his activities, but

always within his financial capacity. Today, in his main branch, he is agent for GEC of America, Remington Rand typewriters and office equipment, Yokohama tyres, Gilt Edge and Taiwan carpets and Marley, the tile company. His General Navigation and Commerce Co handles BP lubricants, GM Diesel engines and generators, Terex, Kenworth, Foden and Seddon trucks and heavy construction equipment and Plessey communications equipment. Gulf Trading and Refrigeration Co, of which he is a partner, owns two supermarkets in Dubai and a furniture store. Gulf Development and Construction Co, of which he is also a partner, handles asphalt layers.



The growing prosperity of Dubai, entrepot trade centre par excellence, reflected in its modern commercial buildings. Its importance as the area's port is being recognized by the building of a large ship repair complex.

Shortage of technicians makes education a priority

United Arab Emirates Education: Two years later, when one almost killed manpower in the brackets among its nationals for its services is rapidly expanding. The economy has at far too fast a rate, some years to come, the rapid multiplication of administrative and responsible posts within the industries effort continue to be by expatriates.

Today education is given the highest priority throughout the UAE and, with the rapid multiplication of schools, there are about 37,000 pupils, with a rise to 60,000 expected in the next two years. The curriculum also covers Arabic and English typing, mathematics and accounting, office practice, commercial law, commercial geography and business administration, culminating in the Royal Society of Arts examinations. In Abu Dhabi a vocational training centre was opened in 1972 as part of Sheikh Zayed's first five-year plan. The centre, costing £450,000, has sections for carpentry, building trades, welding, forging and sheet-metal working, motor-vehicle repair and maintenance, plumbing and pipe fitting, electrical installations, and air-conditioning and refrigeration. Courses are for two years and are open to adults, usually from 16 to 30 years of age, with no previous training, but with six years of primary education. Apart from practical training, students are given lessons in simple workshop mathematics, technology and technical drawing and the English language. In addition, upgrading courses, lasting six months, are offered to men who are already in technical occupations and who wish to increase their skills and versatility. Age limits for these courses are 18 to 45 years.

In the three technical secondary schools courses allow for specialization in general engineering, motor-vehicle maintenance, carpentry and cabinet making, and electrical installation work leading to advanced City and Guild examinations and the opportunity for further studies abroad. The curriculum also covers Arabic and English typing, mathematics and accounting, office practice, commercial law, commercial geography and business administration, culminating in the Royal Society of Arts examinations. In Abu Dhabi a vocational training centre was opened in 1972 as part of Sheikh Zayed's first five-year plan. The centre, costing £450,000, has sections for carpentry, building trades, welding, forging and sheet-metal working, motor-vehicle repair and maintenance, plumbing and pipe fitting, electrical installations, and air-conditioning and refrigeration. Courses are for two years and are open to adults, usually from 16 to 30 years of age, with no previous training, but with six years of primary education. Apart from practical training, students are given lessons in simple workshop mathematics, technology and technical drawing and the English language. In addition, upgrading courses, lasting six months, are offered to men who are already in technical occupations and who wish to increase their skills and versatility. Age limits for these courses are 18 to 45 years.

All trainees qualify for a monthly allowance, in lieu of wages, of £50 for married men and £40 for bachelors. The capacity of the vocational training centre is 180 for the two-year courses and 150 for the upgrading courses. An experiment is to be introduced for the doubling of the premises. They will serve as a vocational training centre during the mornings and as a technical secondary school, with a new draft of trainees, during the afternoon and evenings. The main effort in the Government's technical education programme, however, will continue to be made at Sharjah where a further industrial school, with places for 400 students, is expected to be opened in July. Mention should be made of the Gulf Technical College, opened in Bahrain in 1969. This was set up by the Rulers of Bahrain and Abu Dhabi, with the assistance of the British Government. The college provides higher national training in technical subjects. Students already under

than can be obtained in the training in 1972 were absorbed into the scheme, which after five years' training at the centre may lead to a further six years' education in the United Kingdom. ADPC now have students at Merton College, Morden, Surrey, at the South-East London Technical College and at the Lennox Cooper School of English at Cambridge. They hope to send a further six apprentices to Merton College in July. Students at the ADMA and ADPC centres are highly regarded and such is the desperate need for skilled nationals they are often offered high cash inducements by outside interests even before their training is completed. ADPC estimates that it has lost 60 such trainees, one half of whom are now in Government service. The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, recently formed, which through participation agreements will take control of ADMA and ADPC by 1982 at the latest and probably earlier, has had to start from scratch so far as skilled staff is concerned. They have an arrangement with the Abu Dhabi Ministry of Education that they may yearly recruit 25 of the brightest students emerging from the secondary schools and send them immediately abroad for further technical training or place them straight into on-the-job training in Abu Dhabi.

In general, there is also an acute shortage in the lower employment brackets caused by the explosion of development planning and in particular by the booming construction industry. There is much competition for semi-skilled labour and as one building contractor says: "Formerly men used to beg us for work. Nowadays we have to beg the men to stay with us and not go to rival companies. This means offering more money and pay packets are spiralling upwards in value." In semi-skilled and labouring classes the void is being filled by importing Iranis, Baluchis, Afghans, Pathans and Pakistanis. Outward appearances this may seem to cause an imbalance between the population of the nationals and the expatriates. In fact, though there is admittedly an illegal immigration problem in the smaller states of the union and in Dubai, very large numbers of imported labour are here on short-term contracts only and willingly return to their homes with well-filled wallets within two years.

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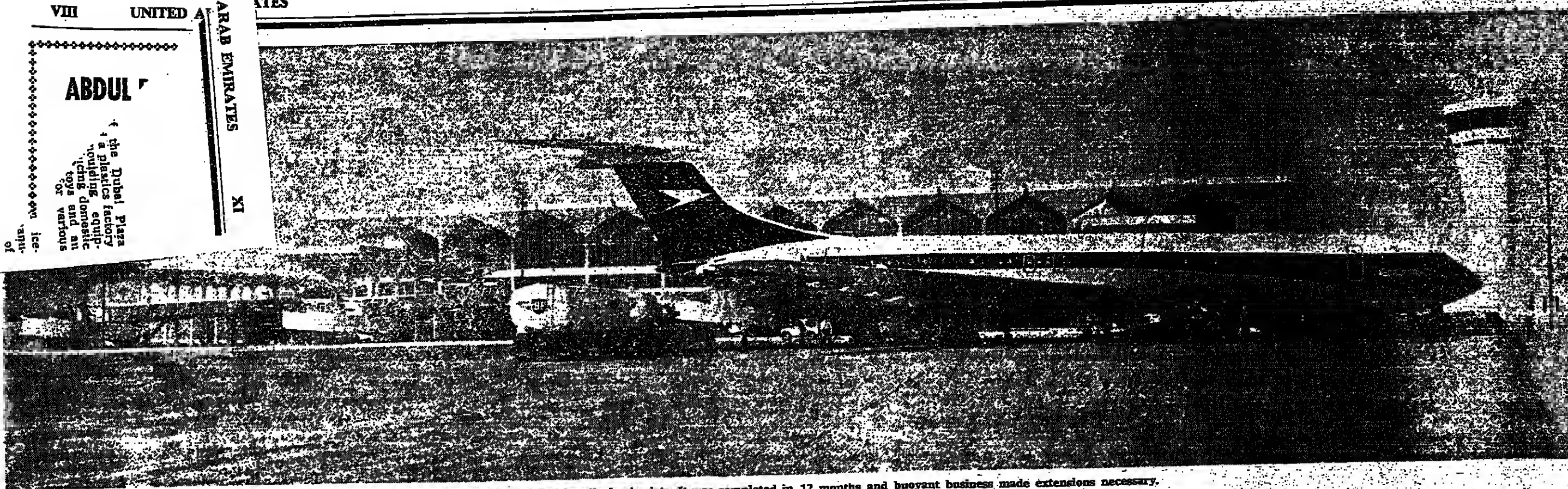
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Dubai international airport, built by Costain Civil Engineering, a custom-designed terminal to handle jumbo jets. It was completed in 12 months and buoyant business made extensions necessary.

Air staging posts ready for further expansion under impetus of fuel crisis

by Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

From the birth of long-distance civil aviation soon after the First World War the Gulf has been an important staging post on world routes, but the air industry—and its many subsidiaries—have been given an enormous boost in recent years with the development of the oil exploration industry.

The rulers of the United Arab Emirates have been quick to appreciate the benefits which their countries would receive from aviation. In the early days of the oil boom spending on expensive new facilities was probably too high in some places. Hardheadedness has since developed, although the huge revenue from oil is helping to ensure the equipment being put in is the best.

British companies, and notably International Aeradio, the British Airways subsidiary, and the civil engineers Richard Costain, are playing a major part in assisting this development which has already resulted in some UAE airports reaching technical levels normally expected at the major international airports in Europe and North America.

Many of the big international airlines use the Gulf airports as transit

points, and the area now boasts its own airline, Gulf Air. The Gulf Aviation Company's history goes back to March, 1950, when operations were begun with Auster and Anson aircraft between Bahrain, Dhahran, Doha and Sharjah. BUAC became shareholders in 1951 to help in re-equipping with Dove airliners, and since then the company's network has expanded to embrace Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Dubai, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Cairo, Karachi, Bombay and Beirut.

Gulf Aviation has played an important role in the business of oil exploration in supplying the transport needs of the various companies operating both on and offshore.

Fleet will be increased

The Gulf Air fleet now includes BAC 1-11, Fokker F27, Skyvan, Beechcraft and Britten-Norman Islander aircraft. Two VC10s have recently been acquired to carry the services between the Gulf and London which the airline has been operating for the past two years with aircraft of this type and crews leased from British Airways. The VC10 fleet is to be increased to four by the end of this year.

Gulf Aviation is now totally owned by Qatar, Bah-

rain, the UAE and Oman. At the first meeting of the new board which took place in mid-April, it was decided to study wide-body airliners against a future decision to buy one of these types for international routes. The board agreed that a wide-body type should be introduced into service by 1977.

Interests in associated aspects of airline operation have developed as Gulf Aviation has grown. The company took the initiative in 1967 in forming the Bahrain Hotels Company which now has hotels in Bahrain and Doha, with a third under construction in Muscat.

A new company was formed in 1970 called Gulf Helicopters to exploit the potential of this type of aircraft in the area, particularly with the oil exploration industry. Gulf Aviation holds 74 per cent of the equity, the balance being with British Airways Helicopters, who are also technical advisers to Gulf Helicopters.

The marketing name of Gulf Aviation was changed to Gulf Air last year. A new livery rapidly followed, displaying the colours of the partner states. Gulf Air's VC10s are already operating on the international network, which includes Bombay, Cairo and Beirut in addition to London. They are repainted in white with gold lettering, and with a red, green and maroon "cheat

line running along the side of the fuselage. One of the UAE airports which has developed surprisingly quickly is that in Dubai. It was only 15 years ago, in 1959, that International Aeradio Ltd was invited by the Ruler to build, equip and manage a new international airport for him. IAL called in Costain, and within a few weeks a joint survey team had gone out to the Gulf.

Flooding was one of the problems

The area was no novelty to the men from IAL, for the company had been operating the technical services at Sharjah airport in the shajidom next door for a decade or more. The survey produced the recommendation that an airport should be built with a magic runway, taxi-track, aircraft apron, terminal building, airport control, fire service, power, water and sanitation, the whole facility able to handle aircraft up to and including the DC3 Dakota. Ironically, although the area around Dubai is flat and seemingly endless desert, flooding was one of the worst problems encountered by the airport planners. From December to February the swell moving south-east down the Arabian

Gulf ahead of a cold front can be driven far inland by strong, squally *shamsals* (a local wind), and although the local rainfall is only 3.89in annually it is liable to fall "all at once".

IAL and Costain completed the work in approximately 12 months, but it was not long before the buoyant nature of the business in the area proved that extensions were necessary. By November, 1970, the Ruler of Dubai was signing a £2.7m contract with Costain for the design and execution of an international airport. The work comprised largely the construction of a hard runway, a new taxiway, and the installation of new lighting, the aim being to make the airport capable of accepting the new generation of jumbo jets then coming into full-scale international use.

The new contract was prompted by the fact that the number of passengers using Dubai airport during the previous three years had doubled, while movement of freight had trebled. At the same time Costain was carrying through a £4.1m contract for a new terminal building at the airport under the terms of which they had responsibility for both design and construction.

Opened by the Ruler in May, 1971, the terminal won acclaim throughout the world of aviation for its good looks in a field where

beauty is at a premium. Designed on three storeys, it is 110 metres long and has a total enclosed floor area of 13,400 sq metres.

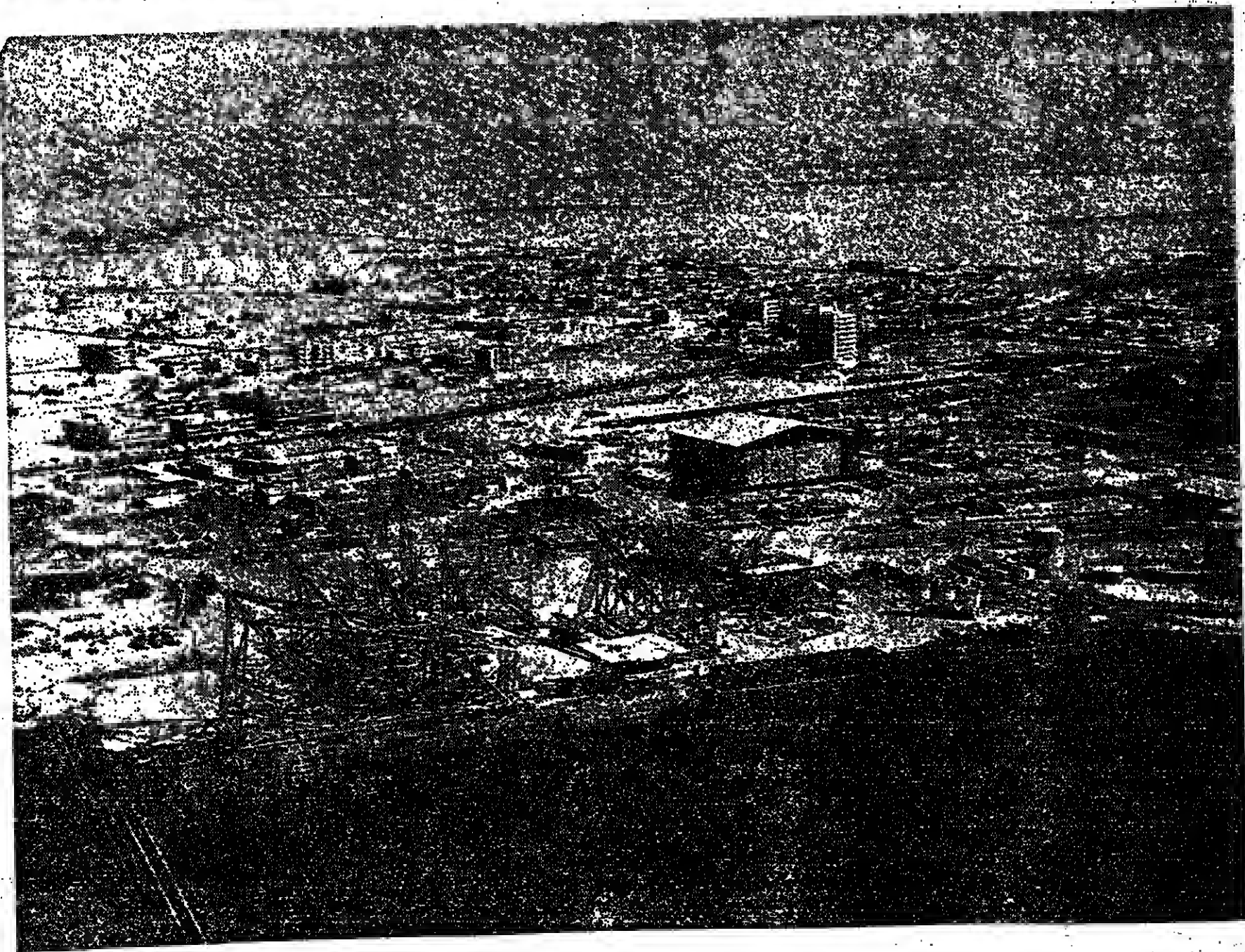
At Abu Dhabi plans are well advanced for the construction of a new international airport, and tenders have been put out. At the existing airport, International Aeradio is responsible for the operation of air traffic control, and for the operation and the maintenance of the aviation telecommunications facilities. A meteorological officer is also provided. A subsidiary company, Aeradio Technical Services, provides the installation, and maintenance of all types of radio and electronic equipment.

In Sharjah International Aeradio has provided the technical services at the airport since 1948 and continues to operate and maintain the air traffic control facilities, aviation telecommunications services, and navigational aids. In addition, the company provides the airport fire services.

All the airport developments in the UAE are capable of big expansion in the future. The rulers are very much aware of the fact that against the background of the energy crisis, their area could become one of the most vital in the world to the aviation industry in the years ahead.



Abu Dhabi airport is typical of the modern public buildings going up in the Gulf.



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